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THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "CHEMICUS LONDON."

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Subscription 10s. per annum, including Diary, Post Free the World over. Single Copies, 4d each; Winter and Summer Issues, 1s. each, Post Free.

1899

COD LIVER OIL

"EXTRA PALE" BRAND.

Characterised by REMARKABLE SWEETNESS and Freedom from Fishy Taste or Odour.

SAMPLES AND PRICES ON APPLICATION.

JAMES WOOLLEY, SONS & CO., LIMITED, MANCHESTER.

"CARNABYN"

(REGISTERED)

A Nourishing Meat & Malt Wine.

Strongly recommended by the Medical Faculty in all cases of weakened constitution, and particularly useful in cases of ladies whilst nursing, and delicate children, or in ailments where a stimulating—digestive—tonic—nutrient is indicated.

Dose—A Quarter to Two Ounces twice daily.

In Bottles, 2s. 6d., 5s., and 7s. 6d.

NOTICE TO THE TRADE.

PRIEST'S DIAMOND CEMENT.

THE ABOVE MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

HOOPER & COMPANY,

Successors to B. W. PRIEST, 22 Parliament Street, S.W.

HOOPER & COMPANY,

CHEMISTS, ETC.

55 Grosvenor St., & 26 Davies St., W.; also at 7 Pall Mall East, London.

LABORATORY: MITCHAM, SURREY.

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Prize Medals

LONDON, 1851.
PARIS, 1855.
LONDON, 1862.
PARIS, 1867.
LONDON, 1885.
ADELAIDE, 1887.
MELBOURNE, 1888.

Telegraph
"BISMUTH LONDON."
A B C Code Used.

ESTABLISHED
OVER 60 YEARS.

Telephone
No. "3, BATTERSEA."

FRUIT ESSENCES *(from Fruit).*

PURE AND METH. ETHERS.

MERCURIALS AND BISMUTH SALTS.

PHOTOGRAPHIC AND PROCESS WORK CHEMICALS.

CAMPHOR.

NICKEL SALTS AND CYANIDE OF POTASSIUM.

MAY & BAKER, LIMITED

GARDEN WHARF,
CHURCH ROAD,

BATTERSEA,
LONDON, S.W.

THE CHEMIST & DRUGGIST SUPPLEMENT.

LONDON: 42 CANNON STREET, E.C.
SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1899.

Businesses for Disposal
Businesses Wanted
Premises to Let
Auction Sales

ALSO EXCHANGE COLUMN.

For Bargains see last page of this Supplement.

Partnerships
Situations Vacant
Situations Wanted
Miscellaneous

A Copy of this Supplement is inserted in every number issued of "The Chemist and Druggist."

The Man who pays 1/- or 3/6

for an advertisement in this Supplement has to pay cash; so he becomes an exceptionally critical person in respect to the value of the advertisement That is a fair statement. Now, what do we find? Advertisers tell us their results—ten, twenty, thirty or more replies, summed up in the five words—"Suited; don't repeat the ad." And alongside that there is the fact that this Supplement has grown from a modest thing with a dozen advertisements in it to the present proportions.

The growth has been as gradual as phenomenal, which is the best proof that it is based on a sound foundation—extensive circulation and quick returns. When you want to advertise, please remember

"The Chemist and Druggist" Supplement.

CHEMISTS' TRANSFERS.

MESSRS. ORRIDGE & CO., 32 LUDGATE HILL, E.C.

May be consulted at their Offices on matters of SALE, PURCHASE, and VALUATION.

VENDORS have the advantage of Messrs. O. & Co.'s direct attention and advice as to value without additional fee.
PURCHASERS are invited to forward a statement of their requirements, which will be notified in a register free of charge.
VALUATIONS having always been a prominent feature, Messrs. O. & Co. trust that the lengthened period during which they have enjoyed the confidence of the profession will be regarded as a sufficient proof of the sincerity of their endeavours to conduct these transactions in an honourable and straightforward manner.

1.—£2,000.—**NORTHERN SUBURB.**—First-class residential locality; Dispensing and Retail Business; situate in busy main thoroughfare; returns average between £1,700 and £2,000 per annum; *net profit* £600; attractive shop, commodious house; price to be arranged.

2.—£1,300.—**LONDON, W.**—Old-established Business, Dispensing and Retail; returns last year £1,300; *very good profits (about 50 per cent.)*; well-fitted shop, situate in close proximity to busy railway station; large residence; price £1,000.

3.—£1,100.—**LONDON, N.W.**—Good-class Retail and Dispensing, with considerable sale for own proprietaries; returns last year about £1,100, increasing; *net profit* £360 (proofs to be given); handsomely-fitted shop, and large stock; modern residence, held on long lease; price £900.

4.—£250.—**LONDON SUBURB, S.W.**—Retail, Prescribing, and Dispensing Business; very nice situation, close to station, buildings extending rapidly; practically no opposition; returns, present rate, £5 per week; attractive shop, nicely fitted; good residence; price £200.

5.—£900.—**LONDON, N. (Suburban).**—Dispensing and Retail Business; returns, present rate, £900 yearly, *with excellent profits*; attractive shop, handsomely fitted and well stocked; good residence, held on long lease; price about £850.

6.—£250.—**LONDON, N. (Death vacancy).**—Old-established Business, situate in main road; returns, present rate, £250 yearly; intending investors, with about £200 at command, can have full particulars.

7.—£350.—**LONDON, S.E.**—Small profitable Business; main road; returns £7 per week; well-fitted shop and good stock; convenient house, good garden attached; moderate rental; price £350 or valuation of stock and fixtures.

8.—£2,500.—**MIDDLESEX (Main Road).**—Good Middle-class Business, Retail and Dispensing, with capital sale for own Proprietaries; returns between £2,300 and £2,500 yearly; *net profit* £750; long lease, and very moderate rental; price £2,000.

9.—£500.—**NORFOLK (Large Town).**—Middle-class Business, with small Wholesale attached; returns last year exceeded £500, *profit about half*; well-fitted shop, and good stock; commodious residence; price about £300.

10.—£800.—**HOME COUNTY (Death vacancy).**—Old-established Business (Mixed); held by the late vendor 50 years; returns exceed £800 yearly; price, small premium and valuation of stock and fixtures.

11.—£800.—**WESTERN COUNTY.**—Dispensing, Prescribing, and Retail Business; returns £800 yearly, *with exceptionally good profits*; proprietaries have good sale; very well fitted shop; rent moderate; price £350, estimated value of stock and fixtures.

12.—£900.—**HOME COUNTY.**—Dispensing, Prescribing, and Retail Business; returns last year exceeded £900; *profit good*; convenient residence; held on long lease; price £750.

13.—£1,500.—**KENT (Health resort).**—Good-class Retail and Dispensing Business, situate in the centre of town; returns £1,500; *net profit* £500 (full proofs); vendor relinquishing on account of ill-health. Particulars on application.

14.—£730.—**LANCASHIRE (Health resort).**—Good-class Business, Dispensing and Retail: returns £730; *very good profits*; the shop has double front, and is well fitted and stocked; about £500 only required which is estimated value of stock and fixtures.

Particulars of any of the above will be furnished on application.

N.B.—NO CHARGE TO PURCHASERS.

TERMS FOR VALUATION ON APPLICATION. APPOINTMENTS BY POST OR WIRE HAVE IMMEDIATE ATTENTION.
Messrs. ORRIDGE & Co. invite communications from COLONIAL and FOREIGN firms where business of a confidential nature requires the special attention of a London Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—**Messrs. ORRIDGE & CO. have a large number of Businesses for Sale suitable for Gentlemen with small capital, from £200 to £500.**

ORRIDGE & CO., 32 LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E.C.

F. J. BRETT

VALUER,

37 Waterloo Street, LEICESTER.

References to Principal London and Provincial Wholesale Houses, also to numerous clients throughout the United Kingdom.

BUSINESSES THOROUGHLY INVESTIGATED.

VALUATIONS.—The long and varied experience of F. J. Brett in Valuing all classes of Businesses throughout the United Kingdom, together with his ever-increasing connection, renders it desirable that you should secure his services, in order to have your interests well protected. Stocks carefully taken.

£700 returns.—**SOUTH COAST.**—Wholesale in own preparations and packed goods; young pushing man would do well, as this is an excellent nucleus, and only wants attention to develop well; price £400.

£680 returns.—**SUFFOLK.**—Good-class General Retail in market town; prices good; good house, rent low; returns are increasing; family reasons cause of sale; price £450.

£440 returns.—**LANCS.**—Popular seaside resort: branch; can be doubled with personal attention; valuation about £350.

£800 returns.—**SOMERSET.**—General country Retail; capable of extension; good house, garden, &c.; price £300.

£400 returns.—**YORKSHIRE.**—Pretty and attractive seaside town; good-class Retail, increasing; good residential district, and growing fast; price £200.

£770 returns.—**MANCHESTER.**—Light Retail and Dispensing, in good locality; fine corner shop and house, on lease; net profit £270; price £600.

£400 returns.—**MANCHESTER.**—General Light Retail, Dispensing, &c., in growing district; good house; price £250, or valuation.

£1,100 returns.—**LINCOLNSHIRE.**—Very old-established Business in market town; good Family Trade, and some Agricultural and fair Dispensing; large house, good garden, lawn and conservatory; valuation of stock and fixtures about £800.

£500 returns.—**BIRMINGHAM.**—Light medium-class Retail; returns improving; good house; at valuation, about £350.

WANTED.

F. J. BRETT has numerous inquiries for Businesses of all sizes and classes, and can speedily sell your Business for you.

BERDOE & CO.

CHEMISTS' TRANSFER AGENTS AND VALUERS,

35 JEWRY STREET, FENCHURCH STREET, E.C.

Established 1870.

VALUATIONS are in all cases conducted by a member of the firm, and the most careful attention to details, which is so essential, may be relied upon.

1.—**SEASIDE RESORT (South).**—Growing Business, good-class Retail and Dispensing; about 1,200 new prescriptions yearly; returns £925, profits half; price £750; stock and fixtures worth £650.

2.—**WEST OF ENGLAND.**—Light Retail and Prescribing Business; returns £500, capable of increase; good house and premises; rent £30; price £275; is under manager.

3.—**LINCOLNSHIRE (Market Town.)**—Cash Retail and Prescribing Business; returns £1,200; handsome corner shop; best position; price £750 or valuation.

4.—**SUFFOLK (Market Town).**—No stores for miles; Retail and Prescribing Business; returns nearly £700; price £400; an exceptionally good opportunity; early sale desired.

5.—**ESSEX (Market Town).**—Partner required in a good Country Business; sole management given; half-share with salary, £300; sell right out for £550.

6.—**LONDON, S.W.**—Main road; good-class Light Retail, Dispensing and Prescribing Business; returns £700; scope for increase; same hands 10 years; price £600, or offer.

NOTICE TO VENDORS.

MESSRS. BERDOE & CO. are in a position to introduce immediate cash purchasers for sound Businesses in London and the Provinces, returning £1,200 to £2,000, and will be glad to correspond with intending vendors on the subject. Businesses personally inspected, and advice given as to value, &c.

NO CHARGE TO PURCHASERS.

35 JEWRY ST., FENCHURCH ST., CITY.

JUDD & MANNERS

CHEMISTS' VALUERS,

Transfer Agents, Partnership Negotiators, Arbitrators and Accountants,

76 CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MARKET TOWN, S. MIDLANDS.—Good-class Family and Prescribing Business; in same hands for half-century; returns nearly £900; fine double-fronted shop in main road, handsomely fitted; price £850 only; proprietor retiring. [400.

HOME COUNTIES.—Light Retail and Prescribing Trade; fine, bold double-fronted shop, near railway-station; good house, with bathroom; returns £1,122; price £900. [283.

Particulars of either of the above free on application.

VALUATIONS for Probate or Transfer by a fully qualified member of the Firm. Books Audited, Balance Sheets Prepared, and Chartered Accountants' Certificate given.

THOS. TOMLINSON & SON

Chemists' Transfer Agents and Valuers,

9 NEW CANNON STREET, MANCHESTER.

Valuations Conducted with careful attention to detail.

£1,314 returns.—**SUBURBS, NORTHERN TOWN.**—Good-class Pharmacy; 7,000 prescriptions annually; appointment (optional) which pays rent; good house; separate entrance.

£750 returns.—**NORTHERN SEASIDE.**—Profit £250, after paying Assistant in season; rent £50; corner shop, well fitted, electric light; price valuation.

£500 returns.—**LANCASHIRE TOWN.**—A really nicely-fitted Pharmacy, with convenient house; rent £25 on 7 years' lease; electric light; mahogany fittings, all up to date; no reasonable offer refused, on account of owner having engagement to accept at once.

Particulars of Businesses of various sizes and localities free on application.

NO CHARGE TO PURCHASERS.

Telegraphic Address—"Tomtom." Telephone No. 3965, National.

TO SUBSCRIBERS ABROAD.

We desire particularly to draw the attention of Colonial and Foreign Subscribers to the fact that in cases where they require partners, agents, or assistants, or wish to sell their businesses, an advertisement in this Supplement, placed in every copy of "The Chemist and Druggist," should be the readiest means of helping them to attain their object. The tariff for such announcements is given under the appropriate headings in the Supplement. Instructions and remittances can be sent to us direct or through the advertisers' correspondents in this country.

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL.

3s. 6d. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

BLACKPOOL.—Branch Business; steady Light Retail; in central and thickly-populated neighbourhood; ample scope for rapid development under personal management; well worth attention; price about £330. Apply, Oliver L. Jackson, Church Street Pharmacy, Blackpool.

COUNTY DURHAM.—Genuine old-established Mixed Business for Sale (Grocery and Drug); proprietor retiring through ill-health; takings, £20 a week; stock and fixtures at valuation. Apply, by letter, to Pittuck & Snowdon, Wholesale Chemists, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

EASTERN COUNTIES; small market town; Retail, Prescribing, Agricultural; some Tooth-drawing; returns £680 increasing; private and yard entrances; rent £30; lease will be granted; price £450; this is a sound good-paying Business; if desired £100 might remain on security; satisfactory reasons for selling; good introduction given. Address, "Eastern" (67/6), Office of this Paper.

LONDON, S.W.—*To* Chemists.—Capital opportunity for beginner; genuine old-established Business; S.W.; under management, neglected; first reasonable offer for utensils and stock-in-trade. Messrs. Chandler & Sons, 110 St. John's Hill, Clapham Junction, S.W.

SCOTLAND.—Good-class Light Retail and Dispensing Business; over 6,000 prescriptions dispensed yearly, all at full prices; returns average about £1,800, steadily increasing; net profit £600 to £700; handsomely fitted double-fronted shop, well stocked; satisfactory reasons for selling; price £1,550; references required. Apply, 78/29, Office of this Paper.

SURREY.—A small genuine Business for immediate Disposal in a healthy and rising London suburb; no opposition, and plenty of scope for increase; good opening for Dentistry; convenient house, with side and back entrances; small garden; moderate rent; particulars to bonâ-fide applicants only. "Alpha" (78/39), Office of this Paper.

WORCESTERSHIRE.—For immediate Disposal, Light Retail and Prescribing business; low rent; returns £800; cash price £350, a bargain. Full particulars 80/21, Office of this Paper.

AN unopposed Retail and Prescribing Business, 14 miles from London; under assistant, and doing £7 to £8 weekly; rent £20, on lease; 6-roomed house; principal would do £14; cause of sale, unsatisfactory management; price £200. 78/27, Office of this Paper.

BRANCH.—Immediate Disposal; good position; very populous district; well-stocked shop, good house; returns under management over £9 per week; very few Patents; thoroughly genuine; urgent reason for disposal; price £250, including good Proprietaries; offer entertained by bonâ-fide purchaser. Address, "Mortou," c/o Messrs. Evans, Lescher & Webb, 60 Bartholomew Close, E.C.

CHEMISTS.—Retford, Notts.—Old-established Chemist's—Agricultural and Prescribing—Business to be disposed of at once; good Wholesale in own Proprietaries; principal thoroughfare; low price to effect quick sale. Apply, Exors. of the late H. Harvey, 11 Bridgegate, Retford.

FOR immediate Disposal, small General Retail and Prescribing Chemist's Business (shop well fitted and stocked) in one of the thickest populated suburbs of Liverpool; low rent; good house; grand opening for Photography and an energetic man; price £120. 79/18, Office of this Paper.

OLD-ESTABLISHED Drug Business for Sale; good corner position in the principal business road of a Bradford suburb; population of district 5,000; splendid opening for Dentistry; sole agency for Gilhey's; rent £40, free of rates; good house; price £550. For particulars, write F. Riddlough, Parkfield Terrace, Frizinghall, Bradford.

PERFUMERY, Cosmétiques, Facial Treatment, &c.—West-end Business, with high-class connection and valuable Agencies and Specialities, for Disposal; lease £750; stock about £350; goodwill by arrangement. D., M. & A. (81/4), Office of this Paper.

CHEMIST'S BUSINESS IN ELIE, FIFE, N.B., FOR SALE.

TO be Disposed of by Private Bargain, the Chemist and Druggist's Business (including fittings) so long carried on by the late Mr. Charles Thomson; stock to be taken over as arranged. Elie being so much sought after as a health-resort, the above is a most favourable opportunity for an active and energetic man obtaining a first-class opening.

The highest, or any offer may not be accepted. For particulars, apply to W. R. Ketchen, Solicitor, Elie, N.B.

BUSINESSES WANTED.

3s. 6d. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

ADVERTISER is desirous of purchasing a genuine Business; must bear a strict investigation; state full particulars; Wales or London preferred. "Chemist," Hendy Farm, Pontardulais.

ADVERTISER wishes to meet with a good-class Dispensing Business, returning £1,200 to £1,500, and making a net profit of £300 to £500; must bear the strictest Investigation, can invest up to £1,500. Send full particulars, in confidence, to G. H. P. (78/28), Office of this Paper.

PARTNERSHIPS.

3s. 6d. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

PARTNERSHIP.—Wanted, a gentleman with about £40 to join another in developing a business already started in a populous neighbourhood; splendid opportunity. Address, 78/24, Office of this Paper.

FOR SALE.

3s. 6d. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

BARGAIN TO CHEMISTS.—The entire Stock of Modern Pharmacy to be Disposed of by Private Treaty; Drugs, &c., absolutely fresh; large stock of Sundries and Patents. Apply, in first instance, G. J. (79/28), Office of this Paper.

TO be Sold by Private Treaty, the Mahogany Fixtures, Fittings, Counters, Glass Cases, Trade-utensils, Labelled Bottles, Jars, Window-globes, and a considerable portion of the Drugs and General Stock of a Chemist and Druggist in Leeds. Apply to Mr. Isaac Senior, Chartered Accountant, 30 East Parade, Leeds.

SITUATIONS OPEN.

3s. 6d. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

The Publisher of "The Chemist and Druggist" wishes it to be understood that he is not in any way responsible in respect of Advertisements answers to which are to be sent to this Office.

Assistants applying for any of the Situations advertised below are recommended in no case to send Original Testimonials. If they send Photographs or any Documents which they wish to have returned, a Stamped Addressed Envelope should be enclosed.

RETAIL.

ALFRETON (near).—Until qualified; wanted immediately, thoroughly trustworthy Assistant, accustomed to Mixed Country business; hours 8 to 8, no Sunday duty. References and particulars to W. F. Croft, Post Office, Tibshelf, near Alfreton.

BIRKENHEAD (near).—Wanted, an Assistant, accustomed to Dispensing and Light Retail. Address, with reference, salary required (indoors), and usual particulars, Fawcett, Bebington, Birkenhead.

BOLTON.—Assistant, qualified, aged about 24, for Mixed Retail trade. Apply, with references, stating salary required, 227/64, Office of this Paper.

BOURNEMOUTH.—Qualified Manager, Branch shop; good salary; easy hours. Apply, with full particulars and photo, Hirst, Chemist, Boscombe, Bournemouth.

BRIGHTON.—Wanted, at once, a smart Junior Assistant, who has been accustomed to good-class business. Apply, C. E. Robinson, 4 Victoria Terrace, Hove, Brighton.

BRIGHTON.—Wanted, at once, a reliable Junior Assistant (indoors), used to a good-class Dispensing business; knowledge of Photography preferred but not essential. Send photo, with full particulars and salary required, to Watts & Co., 114 Church Road, West Brighton.

BRISTOL.—Wanted, a Junior Assistant (indoors), by April 6th. Send full particulars, salary required, with reference, and photo if convenient; apply John Evans, Temple Gate, Bristol.

BRISTOL.—Junior in brisk Cash Retail; outdoors (or board and lodging provided if preferred); 8.30 to 9, one day at 1.30; also evening at 6 o'clock two weeks in three; alternate Sundays 8 P.M. to 9 P.M. Chandler, Bristol.

BRISTOL.—Wanted, immediately, an active qualified Assistant as second in a Branch business; must be well up to the business. Apply, with usual particulars, to Hodder & Co. (Lim.), Broad Street, Bristol.

CANTERBURY.—Junior Assistant, about 21; outdoors; one who has had experience with good provincial firm, and with a knowledge of Photography preferred. Full particulars, enclosing photo, to Edwin Bing & Son, Pharmaceutical Chemists, Canterbury.

CHRISTCHURCH.—Improver wanted, indoors. Apply, Grecu, Christchurch, Hants.

CITY.—Wanted, qualified Assistant, for easy situation in the City; with Continental experience preferred. Apply to R. Howden, 28 Gracechurch Street, E.C.

SITUATIONS OPEN—*cont.*

RETAIL—continued.

CLEVEDON.—Assistant, about 22, for a first-class Dispensing and Light Retail business; indoors. J. H. Hart, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Clevedon, Somerset.

DENBIGH.—Wanted, a reliable Junior Assistant; indoors; accurate Dispenser; knowledge of Welsh essential. Apply, with full particulars, age, height, experience, and enclose photo (which will be returned), to Harrison, Jones & Co., Chemists, Denbigh.

DEVIZES.—Wanted, a qualified Assistant (indoors), for a good-class Mixed Country business; a junior and an apprentice kept. Apply, stating age, experience, references, and salary required, to T. R. Edwards, The Brittox, Devizes.

DURHAM.—Wanted, a qualified Assistant accustomed to good-class Retail and Dispensing business; good Counterman; two good references required. State salary (outdoors) and usual particulars; apply to Sarsfield & Co. (Limited), Market Place.

FOR THE EAST.—Good opening for a thoroughly competent qualified Manager, with first-class City experience, about 27 to 30; must be energetic, active and capable; commencing salary, say £225; free passage out and home, and free quarters; 4 years' agreement. By letter to Dakin Brothers, 87A Leadenhall Street, E.C.

HUDDERSFIELD.—Qualified Assistant wanted to take charge of shop; hours 8.30 to 8, Saturdays 9 P.M., no Sunday duty, half-holiday every other Wednesday. Reply, stating age, references, salary, &c., to H. Pinder, 44 King Street, Huddersfield.

LANCASHIRE.—Manager, qualified, required immediately, in a Chemist's shop in a Lancashire city, having an exceptionally high-class business; gentlemanly, smart, competent man will be liberally dealt with. State age, qualifications, salary, and experience, with full particulars; send photograph. Address, 80/32, Office of this Paper.

LIVERPOOL.—Qualified Assistant to manage Branch; outdoors; hours 8.30 to 10 P.M., Saturday till 11 P.M., Sunday 6 to 9 P.M. (one evening and every third Sunday allowed off); must be good Counterman, and an abstainer preferred. Apply to Beckwith, Oakfield Road, Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL.—Wanted, a Junior Assistant; a comfortable home, and time allowed for study. Apply, stating full particulars, with references, to W. Wright, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 203 Edge Lane, Liverpool.

LONDON, N.W.—Smart Junior Counterman, about 21 years of age, for high-class up-to-date Cash business; one with a knowledge of Photo trade; salary and commission; indoors; six others kept. Apply personally, or by letter giving full particulars, to "Manager," 265 Finchley Road, South Hampstead, N.W.

LONDON, S.W.—Wanted, a qualified Assistant, used to good-class Store business; must be quick and accurate. Apply, personally if possible, 62 Hill Road, Wimbledon, S.W.

LONDON, W.—Junior in Store business; one with Counter experience preferred; outdoors; no Sunday duty. Bruce, 228 High Road, Chiswick, W.

LONDON, S.E.—Qualified Assistant, chiefly for Dispensing; quick and accurate; outdoors. Jewell & Co., 32 Church Road, Upper Norwood, S.E.

LONDON, S.E.—Wanted, Junior Assistant or Improver; one just completing apprenticeship; every opportunity for improvement. Apply, Brindley Grice, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Roseudale Road, West Dulwich.

LONDON, S.E.—Qualified Assistant (about 23), required April 12; indoors. Apply, stating age, height, and salary required, enclosing photo, to Frost & Harrison, 3 Eltham Road, Blackheath, S.E.

LONDON, S.E.—Wanted, a Junior, unqualified (indoors), for Prescribing, Dispensing, and General Retail business; time allowed for study if required; must be energetic and pushing. State salary required, when disengaged, age, height, enclose photo (which will be returned), Mack, Chemist, Penge, London, S.E.

LONDON.—Assistant required, not necessarily qualified, for quick Cash business in London. Please state salary required, with usual particulars, to "Jaborandi" (80/7), Office of this Paper.

LONDON.—Qualified Assistant required for good-class Cash business, in London district, with ultimate view of managership to suitable man. Please state salary required, and if interview could be arranged, together with usual particulars, to "Corm" (80/8), Office of this Paper.

MANCHESTER.—Junior (in or out doors), to take charge of Branch doing small turnover; no poisons sold; good opportunity for anyone preparing for the Minor; time allowed for study and attending classes. Hargrave & Sanders, 36 Upper Jackson Street, Hulme.

MASBOROUGH.—Wanted, smart Assistant; good Counterman; Mixed trade; abstainer. Bingham, Chemist, Masborough, Rotherham.

MINSTER.—Capable Assistant for Country business; comfortable home; no Sunday duty. Apply, with usual particulars, enclosing photo, also state if any knowledge of Stationery, to J. W. Hadley, Minster, near Ramsgate.

NEATH.—A reliable, experienced Assistant, indoors (qualification not necessary), Welshman preferred, for a Light Retail, Prescribing, and Dispensing business, with Photography; also an Improver. Apply, J. Griffith Isaac, Chemist, New Street, Neath, S. Wales.

PRESTON.—Wanted, a good Junior (indoors), with some experience; one who has some knowledge of Postal duties and a Wesleyan preferred; another kept; good references indispensable. Apply, stating age, height, and salary required, to J. E. Walker, Chemist, Preston.

PRESTON.—A qualified outdoor Assistant, not under 25 years of age, and with a knowledge of Photography. G. Sharples, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Preston.

SEASIDE.—Junior or Improver in good-class business; easy hours, no heavy trade; with knowledge of Photography preferred. Apply, with usual particulars, to Hutching, Pharmacist, Burnham, Somerset.

SOUTHAMPTON.—Junior or Improver required, immediately, in Dispensing and Light Retail business. State age, height, experience, and salary required, to H. Jewell, 55 Above Bar, Southampton.

SOUTH DEVON.—Wanted, for South Devon, a qualified Assistant; indoors; easy hours, no Sunday duty; would suit a delicate man; salary £40 per annum. Richards, Chemist, Warminster.

TROWBRIDGE.—Wanted, end of April, qualified Assistant, aged about 24; short hours; no Sunday work; half-day Wednesday; comfortable home. Apply, with full particulars, enclosing photo (to be returned), to E. T., 16 Fore Street.

WARRINGTON.—Wanted, at once, qualified Assistant; energetic and steady; indoors. Apply, with usual particulars, Hugh Fairhurst & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Warrington.

WESTGATE-ON-SEA.—A qualified Assistant for a high-class Dispensing business; shop large and airy; experience good and hours easy. Apply, with age, height, carte, and reference, to F. R. Bessant, Pharmaceutical Chemist.

WIMBLEDON.—Wanted, a qualified outdoor Assistant as Manager for high-class Store trade; one who can Extract Teeth preferred. Apply, in first instance, stating age, experience, salary required, references, &c., to H. Knight, 103 High Street, Wandsworth, S.W.

YORK.—Wanted, a smart energetic Assistant for a good-class Store business; knowledge of Photography essential; unfurnished house or outdoors. Apply, with usual particulars, to G. Coverdale, Chemist, 23 Parliament Street, York.

BRANCH Manager (qualified), also Dispenser (qualified), wanted, immediately; young, energetic, and with several years good references. State age, references, and salary required (outdoors), to Jesse Boot, Nottingham.

CHEMIST.—Required, Assistant-Dispenser, for Store trade; must be duly qualified, aged under 25. Apply, by letter, stating full particulars of previous engagements, age, qualification, and salary required (outdoors, West-end), to "Chemist," Chas. Tayler & Co.'s Advertisement Offices, 154 to 157 Fleet Street, E.C.

CHEMIST.—Lady Chemist and Druggist wanted, must be qualified (or a married man whose wife has a good knowledge of the business and able to assist), to take charge of a Retail in a busy London neighbourhood. Apply by letter, stating age, experience, salary, and full particulars, to Edwin I. Tucker, 51 Thistlewaite Road, Clapton, London.

DISPENSER for private Surgery wanted at once, for morning and evening work, in Eastern suburb. Address, J. A. T. (81/5), Office of this Paper.

LEWIS & BURROWS (LIMITED) have vacancies for smart Juniors. Apply, personally if possible, to 22 Great Portland Street, London, W.; if by letter, enclose photo.

LOCUM wanted, in East-end hospital, for four or five weeks; 30s. weekly; hours 10 to 6; no Sunday duty. Apply immediately, with references, Smith, Rostrevor, Eaton, Norwich.

MANAGER; qualified; good Counterman; work light. Apply, before 12 or after 7, 1 Mount Place, Whitechapel, E.

MR. HAGON, Chemist, 11 Bute Street, Cardiff, requires a competent industrious Assistant, outdoors, not under 30 years of age.

MORTIMER & CO., Chemists, Clifton, have a vacancy for a qualified Assistant; indoors; must write a neat hand, and be of good address. Apply by letter, enclosing photo (to be returned), and giving full particulars of age, height, and experience.

OUTDOOR, unqualified preferred, as Senior Assistant; 24–27; not taller than 5 ft. 8 in., have excellent references, thoroughly reliable, and not afraid of work; half-day off weekly; very little Sunday duty; salary 37s. 6d.; 40s. in three months if suitable. "Brailsford" (78/21), Office of this Paper.

WANTED, end of April, good Dispenser and Bookkeeper. Apply to Drs. Bramwell & Duke, Cullercoats-by-the-Sea, Northumberland.

WANTED, immediately, Junior Assistant; indoors; must have been accustomed to good-class trade. Apply, with full particulars, and enclose carte if convenient, to be returned (Welsh not necessary), 33 Broad Street, Welshpool.

ST. SAVIOUR'S UNION, LONDON.

APPOINTMENT OF A DISPENSER (MALE OR FEMALE).

A **LICENTIATE** of the Society of Apothecaries of London, or a person holding a certificate of that society as to qualification to compound and dispense medicines, or who shall be a compounder of medicines duly qualified in accordance with the regulations for the Army Medical Staff Corps, or shall have been duly registered under the Pharmacy Act, 1868, or shall have been duly registered under the Pharmacy Act (Ireland), 1875, and the Pharmacy Act (Ireland), 1875, Amendment Act, 1890, as qualified to compound medical prescriptions, is required to discharge the duties of Dispenser at the Southern Relief Station, Westmoreland Road, Walworth, S.E., with salary at the rate of £110 per annum; also to Dispense for Newington Workhouse, Westmoreland Road, with additional salary at the rate of £30 per annum. The appointment will be made subject to an annual percentage deduction from the salaries in accordance with the provisions of the Poor Law Officers' Superannuation Act, 1896.

The necessary form of application, which must be returned before noon on Tuesday, the 11th April next, will be forwarded on receipt of a stamped directed foolscap envelope.

Canvassing the Guardians in any form is strictly prohibited, and will disqualify the candidate.

(By Order)

HOWARD C. JONES, Clerk.

Union Offices, John Street West,
Blackfriars Road, S.E.,
29th March, 1899.

WHOLESALE.

IN the Research, Analytical, and Manufacturing Laboratories of a prominent firm of Manufacturing Chemists are vacancies for well-qualified gentlemen; candidates must furnish full particulars as to age, qualifications, and experience, and state salary required. Address, "Chemist," c/o Messrs. Street & Co., 30 Cornhill, E.C.

JUNIOR Invoice-clerk wanted, with experience of Wholesale Chemical trade; must write good hand and be quick, neat, and accurate; age about 18. Apply, by letter only, with full particulars, to J. & S., 23 Cross Street, Finsbury, E.C.

LADY PHARMACIST.—A manufacturing firm has a vacancy for a lady who holds the Pharmaceutical qualification, and who has had some real training in practical Pharmacy. Apply, stating age, experience, and salary required, to M. P. S., c/o Mather & Crowther (Limited), 10 to 12 New Bridge Street, E.C.

WANTED, an Analytical Chemist, of exceptionally high and proved ability and accuracy, with good experience in testing Medicinal Chemicals, to take up the position of Chief Analyst at the works of a leading London firm of Manufacturing Chemists; a gentleman who has taken University degrees preferred. Address, stating age, qualifications, and experience, to "Analyst," c/o Messrs. Markby, Stewart & Co., Solicitors, 57 Coleman Street, London, E.C.

WHOLESALE.—Wanted, Assistant at Wet Counter. Walker, Troke & Co., 2 Bath Street, E.C.

SITUATIONS WANTED

1s. for 12 words or less; 6d. for every 6 words beyond.

RETAIL.

LOCUM.—By day or week; qualified; disengaged. G., 54 Callcott Road, Brondesbury.

QUALIFIED; 23; disengaged after Easter. "Rix," 33 Valingers Road, King's Lynn.

LOCUM; 29; good all-round experience; best references. "Alpha" (81/7), Office of this Paper.

LOCUM or Manager; qualified; experienced; disengaged. H. G. H., 76 Lawrence Avenue, Ilford.

QUALIFIED; 27; speaks French, Italian, little German; disengaged May. F. Saunders, Menton.

PART-TIME (evening); Dispensing or Counter; Chemist or Surgeon. "Student," 510 Hornsey Road, N.

MANCHESTER district; qualified Assistant, for high-class business. M. F. (79/31), Office of this Paper.

LOCUM; Doctor, Institution, or Manager small Retail. "Minor," 99 Harringay Road, S. Tottenham.

ASSISTANT; 22; part-time; Leeds preferred; disengaged Easter. R., c/o Moulden, Chemist, Bingley.

ASSISTANT; unqualified; 2 years' experience in France; South preferred. 81/2, Office of this Paper.

LIVERPOOL District; temporary or otherwise; experienced; 27. Williams, 129 Lark Lane, Liverpool.

ASSISTANT; qualified; 24; outdoors; Midlands preferred. "Chemist," 11 Archery Road, Leamington.

AS Junior; 22; unqualified; tall, dark; good references; London preferred. 80/24, Office of this Paper.

PART-TIME, to attend lectures; 25; disengaged; outdoors preferred. S., 89 Alexandra Road, Wimbledon.

UNQUALIFIED; aged 24; 8 years' varied experience; disengaged April 14. Stevens, 103 North End, Croydon.

AS Assistant; accustomed to good-class business; long and varied experience; 34. D., 9 Eastgate Street, Winchester.

TEMPORARY engagement; unqualified; experienced; abstainer; London preferred. E. O. (78/28), Office of this Paper.

ENGAGEMENT required, as Locum or Part-time, Surgeon or Chemist; aged 27. "Radix," 49 Hazelville Road, N.

ASSISTANT; unqualified; 29; good references and experience. "Statim," Ivydale, Merton Hall Road, Wimbledon, S.W.

BRANCH Manager; 29; thoroughly experienced and good Prescriber; highest references. "Rhei" (81/6), Office of this Paper.

EVENING duty, from 6 P.M.; disengaged April 4th; good references; qualified. Francis, 37A St. John's Road, Stamford Hill, N.

GERMAN (20), speaking English, desires engagement, Wholesale or Retail; 4 years' trade experience. S., 238 Brixton Road, S.W.

MANAGER; 35; qualified; Store and West-end experience; knowledge of Photography; disengaged. G. V., 34 Osborne Terrace, S.W.

LADY-DISPENSER; Apothecaries' Hall Certificate; Doctor, Institution, Voyage. Moore, 50 Bullingham Mansions, Kensington, London.

ASSISTANT; married; aged 25; 10 years' good experience; Photographic; Extractor; Hall qualification. G. R. (80/33), Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR; 21; height 5 ft. 11 in.; in Dispensing business; evenings free; energetic and business-like. "Volo," 60 Sandmere Road, Clapham.

UNQUALIFIED (30), married, Photography and Store trade, good Extractor, desires permanency; disengaged. S. H. M., 45 Herbert Road, Wimbledon.

SITUATIONS WANTED—*cont.*

RETAIL—continued.

RE-ENGAGEMENT as Surgeon's Dispenser; temporary or permanent; last engagement 3½ years; excellent references. R., 115 Elthorne Road, N.

PART-TIME engagement (outdoors), in London, by Minor Student; S.E. or S.W. district preferred; personal interview. Brown, 99 Fentiman Road, S.W.

UNQUALIFIED; aged 28; married; accustomed to quick Counter trade; disengaged March 31. "Rhœados," 46 Dongola Road, Philip Lane, South Tottenham.

LOCUM, Manager, or Traveller; qualified; middle-aged; experienced; good Prescriber; no encumbrance; disengaged. B. G., 117 Nolton Street, Bridgend, Glam.

JUNIOR; 22; 5 ft. 11 in.; first-class varied experience in Dublin; abstainer; London or Manchester. Full particulars, Graham, Drumack, Lisnaskea, Ireland.

PARIS or Switzerland.—English Assistant; 25; qualified; speaking French fluently; first-class London experience. D. S., Pharmacie Campan, Biarritz, France.

QUALIFIED Dispenser (Hall qualification); aged 25; 10 years' experience, Institution or Surgeon; excellent references. B. W. (80/34), Office of this Paper.

MANAGER, Surgeon's or Hospital Dispenser; qualified; 48; quick Dispenser, Extractor; part-time entertained. "Disengaged," 71 Laitwood Road, Balham, S.W.

IMPROVER; 3 years' experience; Extractor, Photographic; time for study; in or out; tall; 20; desiring permanency. W. Bowling, Dimond Street, Pembroke Dock.

TEMPORARY engagement; Locum or otherwise; end of April to June; qualified; 25; abstainer; excellent references; outdoors. Allen, 32 Hardinge Road, Ashford, Kent.

AS Manager of Branch; Minor and Apothecaries' Hall qualifications; 25 years' experience in first-class pharmacies; married; disengaged; excellent references. A. S., c/o W. H. Dixon, 51 High Street, East Grinstead.

WANTED, situation as Manager to Branch, some time in May; good Prescriber, Extractor, and well up in Surgery; married; aged 30; good references; sea coast preferred. Apply, "Beta" (80/31), Office of this Paper.

ADVERTISER desires to Manage Branch, where Dentistry could be introduced; Advertiser would be willing to use own appliances, &c., for manufacture of Teeth, Gas Extractions, Gold Stoppings, &c.; correspondence desired with smart business men. 226/28, Office of this Paper.

WHOLESALE.

WHOLESALE.—Nearly 5 years' first-class experience in Retail; good reference; Yorkshire preferred; disengaged May. 79/9, Office of this Paper.

GENTLEMAN with 9 years' connection, calling on Chemists in Kent, Sussex, and the Eastern Counties, desires re-engagement. "Railway" (80/16), Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER (Country), disengaged; large connection among Chemists, Perfumers, Stores, &c.; has covered greater part of United Kingdom. M. R., c/o Leonard Courtney, 185½ Aldersgate Street, City, E.C.

WHOLESALE.—Energetic young man requires situation in Wet or Dry department; 8 years' first-class Wholesale experience; good Parcel Wrapper and Marker; exceptional references; disengaged. "Druggist," 62 Mountergate Street, Norwich.

GENTLEMAN (35), having good connection and 15 years' experience of Gelatine, Glue, Essential Oils, Synthetic Essences, Liquorice, Olive Oil, and kindred products, desires to correspond with first-class Manufacturers with a view to acting as their Agent in British Isles; highest references. Address, "Enterprise" (62/11), Office of this Paper.

FOREIGNER, of Chemist and Druggist line, who has had long practical experience in the management of an important manufactory of Essential Oils, and who thoroughly understands the newest methods of extraction and distillation of Essential Oils under reduced pressure; also preparation of Concentrated Soluble Essential Oils and the manufacture of Mustard Oil by an artificial process, on a large scale, is open for an engagement as Assistant or Manager. 80/27, Office of this Paper.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Special charges are made for Advertisements under this heading, which can be obtained on application.

DAISY (LIMITED), Leeds, will be happy to advertise (at reasonable rates) in Chemists' Lists, &c., &c.

"PRIMUS" SULPHUR TABLETS.—1 cwt., 32*s.*; 2 cwt., 31*s.*; 5 cwt. 30*s.*, carriage paid. Sulphur and Sarsaparilla same price; samples free. Send 3*s.* 6*d.* for 7-lb. box, post free. Christy & Co., Smithfield Laboratory, Curzon Street, Leicester.

"PREMIER" SULPHUR TABLETS.—Cheapest in the market and the best; 33*s.* per cwt., 5-cwt. lots 32*s.*, carriage paid; special quotations for large quantities; samples free on application; Sulphur and Sarsaparilla Tablets at same rates. Tennent & Co., 504 Barking Road, London, E.

AGENTS Wanted.—Hoult's Improved Square Chemical Chimney Cleaners (three times the strength of any private make); cleans chimneys in ten seconds; no sweeps or brushes required; one Agent's profit for one week, £20 clear. Address Square C. Depôt, Unique Co., Rotherham.

SHOP-FITTINGS.—Complete wall-fittings, counters, dispensing-screens, counter-cases, desks and perfume-cases, drug-drawers, glass wall-cases, &c.; owing to extensive building alterations great reductions are being made in every department. Philip Josephs & Son, 54 Old Street, London, E.C.

PRIVETT'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL (Close to the Pharmaceutical Society, Bloomsbury Square).—Bedroom with Breakfast 3*s.* 6*d.*; Board by arrangement; hot and cold baths; omnibuses to all parts of London. 68 Southampton Row, Russell Square, London, W.C. N.B.—The number of this Hotel is 68.

SULPHUR TABLETS, large, small, or lozenge shape, ½ cwt. at 34*s.*, 32*s.* cwt., 2 cwt. at 31*s.*; send 3*s.* 3*d.* for 7-lb. box, or 6*s.* for 14 lbs., post free. Bland's Pills, 100 gross at 2*d.*, 500 gross at 1¾*d.*, 1,000 gross at 1*d.*; in 1-gross lever-lid tins, handsomely labelled, at 30*s.* gross; samples free. Hope & Co., 462 Holloway Road, N.

ACCIDENTAL POISONING prevented by using the Patent Caution Label; this label, having a roughened surface, chemists can readily transform any bottle into a poison-bottle at trifling cost, thereby complying with the recent regulations; sample box containing 100 labels, assorted sizes, post free 1*s.* Patent Caution Label Company, Upper Hagley Road, Birmingham.

100% PROFIT ensured by selling Curic Wafers, the absolutely safe and certain cure for Headache, Toothache, and Neuralgia. Striking window show, with mechanical attraction, for one dozen order (9*s.*) P.A.T.A., at face value. A really sound Chemists' line, giving the utmost satisfaction to Chemists and their customers. Write for particulars to The Curic Co., Leadenhall House, London, E.C.

CHEMISTS' Shop-fixtures.—Ranges mahogany drawers, with bevelled-edge glass labels and cut-glass knobs, shelving above, lockers below; mahogany dispensing-screens; counters with glass-case fronts; wall-cases; front-front and flat-top counter-cases; counter-desks; tooth-brush cases; complete shop-rounds, &c.; every requisite for Chemists, new and second-hand; extensive stock to select from, at extremely low prices; practical men sent to all parts; estimates free. Matthews, Chemists' Fitter, 14 & 16 Manchester Street, Liverpool; Works: 9 Preston Street. Telephone 6695.

SULPHUR TABLETS AND SULPHUR & SARSAPARILLA TABLETS.

TWO Cwt. at 36*s.*; One at 38*s.*; ½ Cwt. at £1 1*s.* 1*d.*, carriage paid. Sulphur and Sarsaparilla, 45*s.*; Two Cwt. 42*s.*; ½ Cwt. £1 4*s.* 6*d.* Samples free. A sample 7-lb. box free for 3*s.* 9*d.* Splendid show priced cards and labels free. White, Chemist, Leicester. Large buyers special quotations.

ROUSE'S DICTIONARY OF SYNONYMS.

FOR the Use of Chemists, their Assistants, and Apprentices. Contains between 4,000 and 5,000 references. The most complete work of its kind; clears up doubtful and obscure points; prevents mistakes; safeguards against accidents; invaluable at the Dispensing and Retail Counters. Price 1*s.*, post free, from the compilers, Rouse Bros., 61 Charlotte Street, London, W., or through any Druggists' Sundriesman.

No Pharmacy complete without it.

PRACTICAL PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY,

SPECIAL Preparation, personally and by correspondence, for Minor and Major Exams., at the CITY SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY, 27 Chancery Lane. Strong Staff of Tutors, including Mr. Hocking, B.Sc., a Major man, "Square" Silver Medallist; Mr. Lee, B.A., B.Sc. (Honours, Lond.); Mr. Dallas, M.A. Cantab. (Wrangler). Our recent successes will compare favourably with other schools. A special class is now reading for Prelim. New Term, Monday, April 10. Call or write. Say what you require and we will meet you. MR. G. E. SKERRY, Principal.

"THE CHEMIST & DRUGGIST"

For APRIL 1, 1899.

SUMMARY OF CONTENTS.

This is No. 1,001. We comment on the fact.

An interesting page from the first number of the *C. & D.* is reproduced.

Portraits of the late Mr. Richard Cadbury and Mr. Jackson are given in our obituary column.

Transparency and Opacity have been clearly defined by Lord Rayleigh in a lecture reported.

"Vote, Vote, Vote!" crieth Mr. Cowley, the Federation Secretary, *à propos* of the Pharmaceutical Council election.

Erythrol Tetranitrate is more sensitive to percussion than dynamite. So Col. Ford, H.M. Chief Inspector of Explosives, says in a letter.

Schweppes sold 2,000,000 bottles of soda-water more in 1898 than in the year before, but had less profit. Why, has been told at the annual meeting.

Tr. Aurantii, belladonna assay (with percentages), Latin in prescriptions, spt. æther. nit., sol. ethyl. nit., and B.P. tinctures are the principal practical subjects which have been dealt with at local associations during the past week.

Cinchona is 10 per cent. dearer this week. The lowest price for quinine is 1*s.* 9*d.* per oz. in manufacturers' hands. Speculation is quieter, but the market firm. Advances in about a dozen articles are mentioned in our trade-report.

Essential Oils still claim attention. Our views on "guaranteed" oil of lemon are endorsed by Mr. E. J. Parry, the oil-of-juniper case was heard in Clerkenwell on Wednesday, and notes regarding the purity of the oils are given.

Spt. Æth. Nit. samples for public analysts must not henceforth be put in seltzer-water bottles. Mr. Herbert Collins has convinced the Marylebone Magistrate, in spite of Dr. Thomas Stevenson's evidence for the prosecution, that deterioration of the sample is rapid and complete.

A Bristol Chemist has been fined for selling morphine suppositories not duly labelled.

The St. Albans Magistrates hold that the word meat in the Poisoned Flesh Prohibition Act covers bread.

A Dispute in reference to the formation of Magor (Limited), chemists, has come into the High Court.

Two Chemists at Brierley Hill are contending, on an agreement restraining one of them from carrying on business there.

The risk of dispensing solutions of arsenic and strychnine together are illustrated by the prosecution of the prescriber at Johannesburg.

Mr. Martindale has come back from the West Indies with a Barbados aloes-plant, and has told us that true Barbados aloes is made.

The Proprietors of Ivy soap and Ivory soap are in litigation, and Jeyes's Sanitary Compounds Company are charged with annoying some neighbours with the noise and vibration resulting from their soap-making.

We report the anniversary meeting of the Chemical Society held on Wednesday. The Society is flourishing numerically and financially. Dr. Thorpe is the new president, and Dr. Tilden succeeds him as treasurer.

The Attorney-General for Ireland, in answering a question in the House of Commons concerning company-pharmacy, said the subject seemed to require consideration, but he could not say that the Government would legislate.

The Lord Chancellor has introduced two Bills into the House of Lords, one to prevent companies acting as physicians, surgeons, dentists, or midwives, and the other authorising them to carry on the business of, and to describe themselves as, pharmaceutical chemists or chemists and druggists.

SUBSCRIPTION ORDER FORM.

Subscription, 10s. a year, commencing from the first issue of any month. Not entered for less than a year. Single Copies, 4d. each; Summer and Winter Issues 1s. each Post free.

Please supply "The Chemist and Druggist" for one year, commencing with the issue for_____, including "The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary" for 1900, for which receive **10s.** herewith.

*Name*_____

*Full Address or Address-label*_____

*Date*_____

Remittances payable to Edward Halse. Cheques or Postal Orders to be crossed Martin's Bank, Limited.

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TERMS.

DEPOSIT.—The purchaser of anything advertised in the Exchange Column may remit the amount to us, and we only pay the money deposited on advice from the remitter. We charge a commission of 6*d.* on any transaction of £3 or less, or 1*s.* if above that amount, which is payable by the purchaser.

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½d. *per word with name and address.* **1d.** *per word if we register the address and attach a number.*

No Advertisement inserted for less than 6d.

Remittances payable to EDWARD HALSE, and crossed MARTIN'S BANK, LIMITED.

FOR DISPOSAL.

APPARATUS.

For sale, Sike's hydrometer, new, shop soiled, cost £2 10*s.*; also several glass ditto, retail 3*s.* 6*d.*; what offers? PEARCE, Chemist, Exeter.

BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

Squire's "Companion," 16th edit., new, 5*s.* 6*d.* "CHEMIST," 35 Clifton Road, Maida Vale.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

Quinine, B.P.; 100-oz. tin, at 1*s.* 4*d.* per oz.; terms, cash with order; carriage paid. G. MILLIGAN, 555 Rochdale Road, Manchester.

Overstocked.—For disposal, all new stock: 5 lbs. pot. bromid.; 2 lbs. oil succini; 5 lbs. ol. succini rect.; 1 lb. Hodgkius' oil peppermint; 5 lbs. tr. rhei co., '85; 1 lb. tr. scillæ; ½ lb. tr. nuc. vom.; 1 lb. oil origanum; 1 lb. ac. gly. pepsin; 2 lbs. chloroform; 6 lbs. ess. limonis; 1 lb. æther. meth., ·735; ¾ lb. liq. opii sed.; 4 lbs. conf. sennæ; 1 lb. pulv. ipecac. ver.; 5 lbs. pulv. cinchon. rub.; all new stock; state offers per lb. for the lot; also 6 doz. 1*s.* 1½*d.* Daisy powders, 1 gross Maypole soap, new condition, offers per doz. or for lot. W. HOLLAND, Chemist, Chatteris.

SHARES.

For sale; money required urgently; 75 A. J. White's (Mother Seigel's) £1 ordinary shares; 10 per cent. dividend paid; 15*s.* 9*d.* per share. "PHYSIC" (79/17), Office of this Paper.

SHOP FITTINGS.

Offered.—Bent-glass counter-case, 3 ft., 15*s.*; solid brass unstamped 18-in. pillar-scales, mahogany stand, square-glass cover, weights, £1. JENKINS, 5 Deerbrook Road, Herne Hill, S.E.

OPTICAL AND PHOTOGRAPHIC.

Photographic outfit.—Good magazine hand-camera (plates 3¼ by 3¼), plates, developer, paper, toning and fixing solution, mounts, printing-frame, dishes, drying-rack, ruby lamp, &c.; all best make, new, packed in case, 21*s.*, worth double. SQUIRE, 12 Cressy Road, Hampstead.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Hooper's air or water bed for 4-ft. bedstead; cost £15 three months ago; used in amputation case. JOHN EFFLES, Chemist, Burnham-on-Crouch.

I have 25,000 sheets of high-class 15-lb. white paper; sheets were accidentally made 8⅞ in. by 7⅝ in., a size no use to me; paper equally good for wrapping or printing; first P.O. for 30*s.* takes the lot, carriage forward; biggest "Supplement Bargain" this year. LENNON, The Powder Man, Nottingham.

Overstocked.—5 packages honeycomb sponges, 18*s.* 6*d.* each lot; every package contains 20 small sponges and 20 or more larger, retail 1*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.*; post free on receipt of remittance; money returned (if sponges not liked) on their return, carriage paid. TAYLER, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Sherborne, Dorset.

WANTED.

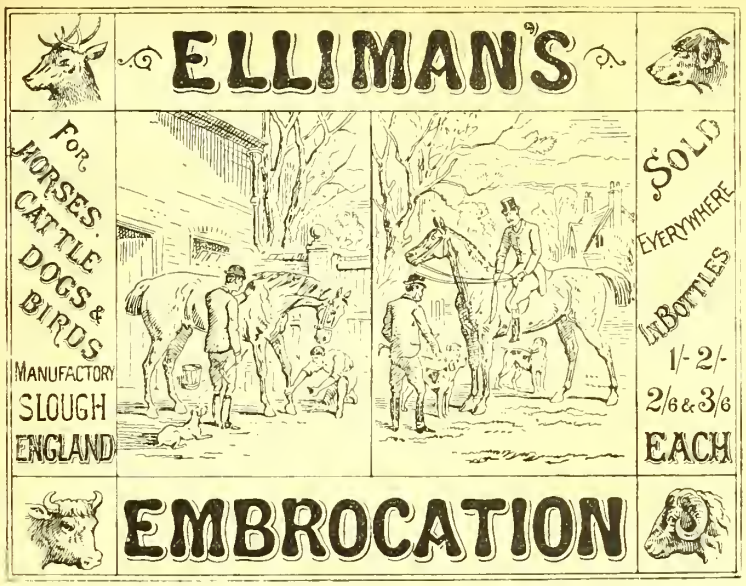
1s. offered for Summer Number *C. & D.*, July 1896. MCGEACHY, Booksellers, Glasgow.

Old electric lamps and scrap platinum. P. ROWSELL, 9 Derwent Grove, East Dulwich, London.

"**Pharmaceutical Formulas,**" 2nd edition. Price to W. J. NAPIER, Tandragee, co. Armagh.

Counter-desk, dispensing-counter bottles; cheap. JENKINS, 5 Deerbrook Road, Herne Hill, S.E.

Printed by SPOTTISWOODE & Co., New-street Square; and Published at the Office, 42 Cannon Street, in the City of London—*April* 1, 1899.



Large LIFEGUARDS' Show Card, 33 by 28, or 18 by 14, now ready; also attractive booklets, with short address. Free and carriage paid.

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Extract from letter received from the Right Honourable the Earl of Coventry, Master of Her Majesty's Staghounds: -

"The book is full of valuable information and advice, and it cannot fail to be of great service."

Owners of animals can have a copy sent free upon receipt of Sixpence, or by sending a label of a wrapper of a 2/-, 2/6, or 3/6 bottle of Elliman's Royal Embrocation.

Labels to affix to 2/-, 2/6, or 3/6 bottles may be had direct at once.

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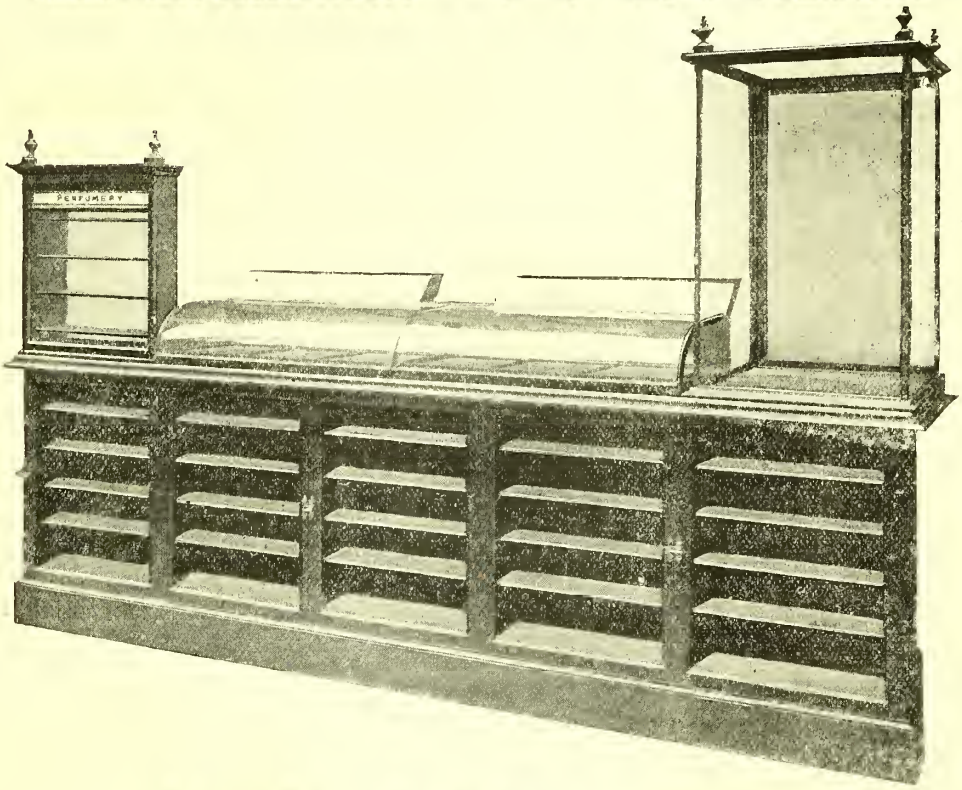
Labels must be affixed to the bottle before it is returned to us, as proof that a bottle of Elliman's was bought, to secure a free copy of "Accidents and Ailments—First Aid."

SHOP-FITTINGS.



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AT a recent Meeting of the North British Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, a paper was read by Mr. George F. Merson, Ph.C., F.C.S., on CONCENTRATED INFUSIONS and DECOCTIONS. The author described the results of his examination of specimens of these preparations obtained from various sources.

Apart from the remarkable discrepancies observed in the percentages of extractive matter, analysis revealed the presence of the following preservatives: **BORAX 3·7 per cent., BORIC ACID 6·2 per cent.,** whilst in one sample **SALICYLIC ACID** was also detected.

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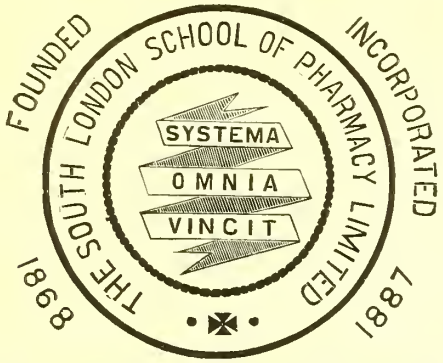

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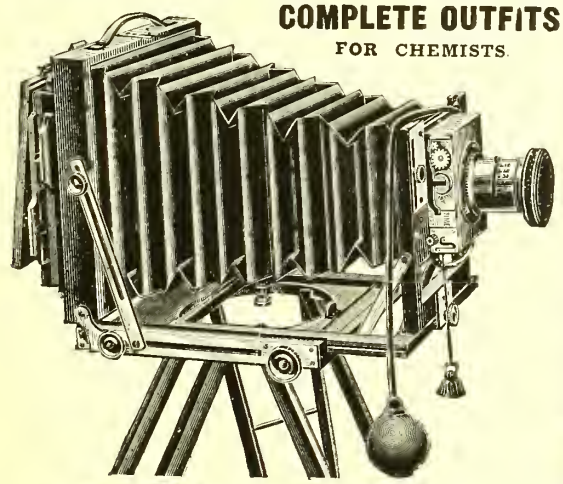

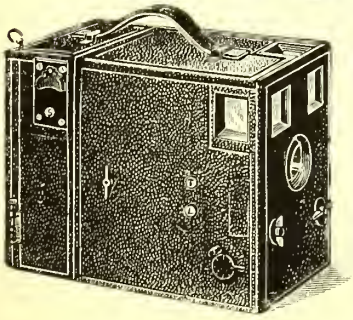

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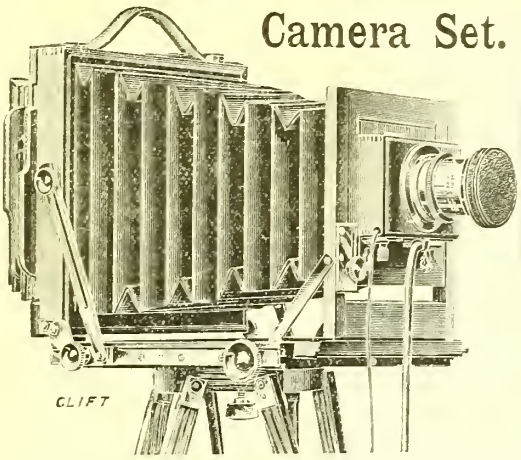

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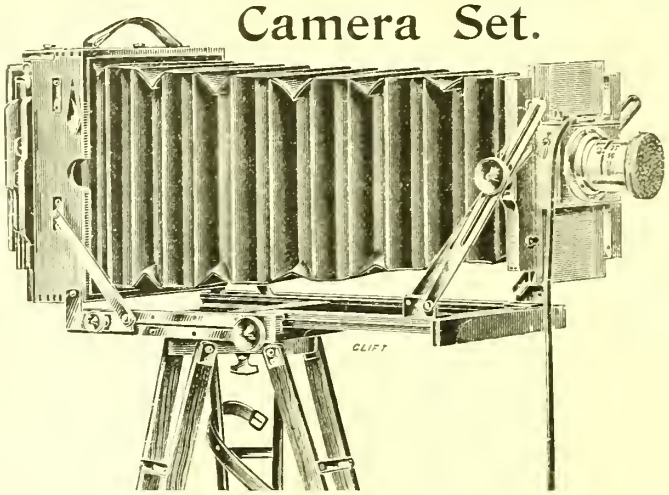

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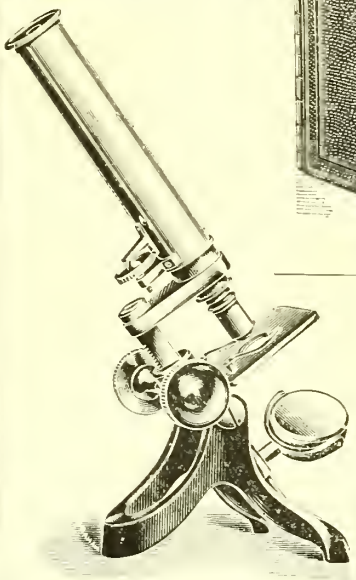

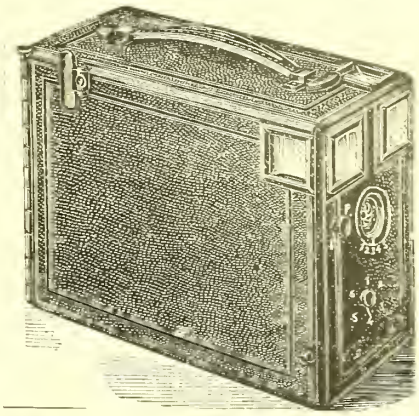

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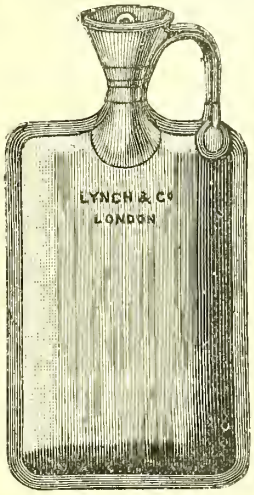

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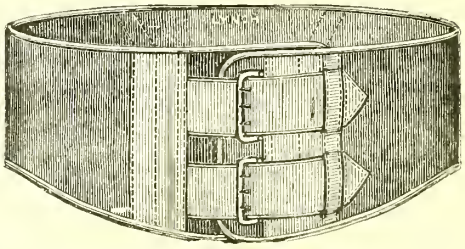

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CLASSIFIED LIST OF ALL ADVERTISERS

Whose Announcements appear in "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST." Those whose Names do not appear in the preceding Index are published in one of the other Issues of this month.

ACID (ACETIC)
Beaufoy & Co.

ADVERTISING SPECIALITIES
Corsan, J. R.
Sharland & Co.

AERATED & MINRLS
Apollinaris Co.
Barnett & Foster
Burrows, W. & J.
Chemists' Aerated Mineral Waters Association Lim.
Ellis & Son (Ruthin)
Idris & Co., Lim.
Ingram & Royle, Lim.
Jewsbury & Brown
Kronthal Water Co., Lim.
Mills & Co. (Bourne)
Moore & Co.
Rosbach Springs, Lim.
Saintaris Water Co.
Smith, W. E., & Co.
Vitæ-Ore Co., Lim.
Whitwill, Mark, Son & Judge

AERATED PLANT
(See SYPHONS and ESSENCES)
Barnett & Foster
Bertie-Smith & Co.
Tyler, Hayward & Co.

AGENCIES ABROAD
Abid, A., & Co.
Byrne, F. J.
Jones, B. Owen, & Co., Lim.
Kempthorne, Prosser & Co.
Lennon, G. B., & Co. (N.Z.)
Peake, Allen & Co.
Smart & Copley
Smith & Sons
Smyth, A., & Cie. (Paris Exhibition)
Taylor & Colledge

APPARATUS
Bennett, Sons & Shears
Berend, O., & Co.
Brewster, Smith & Co.
Müller, C. E., & Co.
Peroni, A.
Southall Bros. & Barclay
Woolley, J., Sons & Co.

AMMONIA
May & Baker, Lim.
Scrubb & Co.
White, A., & Sons

ANNATTO
Crawshaw, E., & Co.

BATH SALTS
Tidman & Son, Lim. (Sea Salt)

BEESWAX
Bowdlear, W. H., & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Leonhard, T.
Lüneburger Wachsbleiche

BICARB. SODA
Bruuner, Mond & Co., Lim.
Howards & Sons
May & Baker, Lim.

BISMUTH PREP.
Hewlett & Sons
Howards & Sons
May & Baker, Lim.
Tyrer, T., & Co.
White, Alfred, & Son

BOOKS, &c.
Churchill, J. & A.
Muter's, Dr., Anal. Chem.
Squire's "Companion"

BOTTLES, POTS, &c.
Ayrton & Saunders
Barnett & Foster
Barrett, R. H.
Breffits, Lim
Hearns, Lim.
Isaacs & Co.
Johnson & Jorgensen
Kilner Bros.
Lynch & Co., Lim.
Maw, S., Son & Thompson
Poths, H., & Co.
Stipendum Stopper Co., Lim
Toogood, W.
York Glass Co., Lim.
Youldon, E

BUTTER COLOUR, &c.
Allison, Johnson & Foster, Lim.
Crawshaw, E., & Co

BOXES
Austin & Co. (Cardboard)
Evans, Sons & Co.
Glover, C. H., & Co.
Kent, G. B., & Son
Patent Stopper, Box, and Stamping Co., Lim. (Tin)
Robinson & Sons
Tinplate Decorating Co.

BRUSHES
Addis, R., & Son
Evans, Sons & Co.
Hovenden & Sons
Kent, G. B., & Sons
Wimpory, E.

BUNSEN BURNERS
Berend & Co.

CACHETS
Christy, T., & Co.
Cooper & Co.
Sangers, J., & Son

CACHOUS
Allen & Hanburys, Lim.
Bleasdale & Co., Lim.
Carmichael, M. W.
Denouat, J.
Jackson, T.
Lloyd, T. H., & Co.
Raimes & Co.
Warrick Bros.

CAMPHOR
Howards & Sons
May & Baker, Lim.

CAPSULES
Allen & Hanburys, Lim.
Denouat, Jules
Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
Evans, Lescher & Webb
Ferber, R., & Co.
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
Lofthouse & Saltmer
Mason, C. E., & Co.
Warrick Bros.

CARBOLIC ACID
Calvert & Co.
Stevenson, H. E., & Co.

CARBONIC ACID GAS
Carbonic Acid Gas Co.

CARRIER TRICYCLES
Singer Cycle Co., Lim.

CASCARA SAGRADA
Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
Evans, Lescher & Webb
Ferris & Co.
Galen Manufact'ing Co., Lim.
Harker, Stagg & Morgan
Parke, Davis & Co.

CASTOR OIL
Hull Oil Mfg Co., Lim.
Love, H. F., & Co.
United British Castor Oil Co., Lim.

CHALK, PRECIP.
Levermore, Aug., & Co.

CHECK TILLS
British Machine Co., Lim.
O'Brien, T.

CHEMICALS
Boehm, Fredk.
Boehringer, C. F., & Sohne
Brunner, Mond & Co., Lim.
Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co.
Davy, Hill & Son, Yeates & Hicks
Evans, Lescher & Webb
Evans, Sons & Co.
Goodall, Backhous & Co.
Howards & Sons (Pharm.
Lofthouse & Saltmer
Love, H. F., & Co.
Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.
May & Baker, Lim.
Sanitas Co., Lim.
Scottish Acid & Alkali Co., Ld.
Smith, B. A., & Co.
Smith, T. & H., & Co.
Stevenson, H. E., & Co.
Typke & King
Tyrer, T., & Co., Lim.
Voss, Walter, & Co.
Washington Chemical Co.
White, A., & Son

CHLORODYNE
Davenport Browne's)

CHEST PROTECTOR
Liverpool Patent Lint Co.
Maw, S., Son & Thompson
Solport Bros.
Wood, Vincent

CHLORIDE OF LIME
Hebden, W. C.
Steele, J. C. & Co.

CHLOROFORM
Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.
Smith, T. & H., & Co.

COCAINE-HYDRO.
Howards & Sons

COCA WINE
Burrough, J.
Evans, Lescher & Webb
French Hygienic Society
Holloway Wine Co., Lim.
Stephen Smith & Co., Lim (Hall's)
Wilcox & Co., Lim.
Wright, Layman & Umney

COCOA & CHOCOLAT
Cadbury Bros.
Fry & Sons
Van Houten
Vi-Cocoa (Dr. Tibbles')

COD-LIVER OIL
Allen & Hanburys
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Evans, Lescher & Webb
Evans, Sons & Co.
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Harker, Stagg & Morgan
Kemp & Son
Lofthouse & Saltmer
Moller, Peter
Randall & Son
Smith, T. & H., & Co.
Spratt's Patent (Dog Cakes)
Scott's Emulsion
Southall Bros. & Barclay
Stevenson, H. E., & Co.
Wilkinson & Simpson, Lim.
Wright, Layman & Umney

COLLAPSIBLE TUBES
Marshalls Lim.
Vigo, Jules, et Cie.

COMP. MEDICINES
Allen & Hanburys
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Leo & Co.
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
Parke, Davis & Co
Wright, Layman & Umney

CONCENT. LIQUORS
Balss Bros. & Co.
Fletcher, Fletcher & Co.
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
Robinson B.

CONFECTIONERY
Dunhill & Co.
Gibson & Sons
Guest, T., & Co.
Hillabys, Lim.

CORKS
Ayrton & Saunders
Cork Co., Lim.
Ellis, W., & Co.
Bingrose & Cobb

CORN CURES
Gardner, C. | Potter & Clarke
Solport Bros.

CRUSHED LINSEED
Mumford, G. S.
Nell, R. & J.

DENTIFRICES, &c.
Beecham, T.
Beetham, T., & Son
Hovenden & Sons
Jewsbury & Brown
Mason, C. E., & Co.
Ollapearl Co.
Stevens, P. A.
Sutton, O., & Co.
Woods, W. (Areca Nut)

DENTISTRY
Barker, F. H.
Fentiman, A. G.
Fentiman, A. J., & Co.
Spencer & Son

DISINFECTANTS
Allison, Johnson & Foster, Lim.
Calvert, F. C., & Co.
Chinosol Hygienic Co., Lim.
Dussek Bros.
Fletcher Bros. & Co.
Formalin Hygienic Co., Lim.
Hebden, W. C.
Jeyes'Sanitary Compounds Co.
Kay Bros., Lim.
Kuhn, B. (Chinosol, Kresochine)
Mackey, Mackey & Co.
Major & Co., Lim.
May & Baker, Lim.
Sanitas Co., Lim.
Steele, J. C., & Co.
Tomlinson & Hayward
Tyrer, T., & Co., Lim.
United Alkali Co., Lim.

DOG MEDICINES, &c.
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co
Naldire's Dog Soap
Spratt's Patent, Lim.

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRS.
Ayrton & Saunders
Barclay & Sons, Lim.
Benjamin, H. S.
Bleasdale & Co., Lim.
Burge, Warren & Ridley
Dailley & Wilkinson
Dent, C. S., & Co.
Edgar's Croup Lotion, Lim.
Evans, Lescher & Webb
Evans, Sons & Co. (Savars)
Fordham, W. B., & Sons, Lim.
Gillespie & Co.
Hovenden & Sons
Kay Bros., Lim.
"Leaf" Brand Hat Reviver
Lorimer & Moyes
Marshalls, Lim.
Maw, S., Son, & Thompson
May, Roberts & Co.
Newbery, F., & Sons
Parozone Co., Lim.
Queich, H. C.
Roberts & Sheppey
Sanger & Sons | Schutze & Co.
Smith, John H., & Co.
Solport Bros.
Southall Bros. & Barclay
Tidman & Son | Toogood, W.
Wood, Vincent
Woolf, E.

DRUG GRINDERS
Allen, S., & Sons
Nell, R. & J., & Co., Lim.

DRUGS
Bleasdale & Co., Lim.
Lofthouse & Saltmer
Love, H. F., & Co.
Nell, R. & J., & Co., Lim. (and Spices)
Oppenheimer, Son & Co.
Stevenson, H. E., & Co.
Wyley's, Lim.

DYES
Crawshaw, E., & Co.
Hsem Household Dye Co.

EAU DE COLOGNE
Farina, J. M.
Sainsbury, S.
Van Oppen & Co.

EMBROCATION
Day & Sons
Elliman, Sons & Co.
Harvey & Co.
Post, A. M., Lim.
Sanitas Co., Lim.

ENEMAS
Barclay & Sons, Lim.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Lynch & Co. Lim.
Sanger & Son | Wood, Vincent
Woolley, J., Sons & Co., Lim.

ESSENCES
Allen & Hanburys, Lim.
Barnett & Foster
Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co
Bush, W. J., & Co.
Deighton & Smith
Fletcher, Fletcher & Co.
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
May & Baker, Lim
Newball & Mason
Stevenson & Howell
Woolley, Sons & Co.

ESSENTIAL OILS
Allen, S., & Sons
Barnett & Foster
Bush, W. J., & Co.
Essential Oil Importers and Exporters, Lim
Evans, Sons & Co.
Jakson, J., & Co.
Jeancard, Gazan & Doumin
London Essence Co.
May & Baker, Lim.
Poppelreuter, W.
Ransom, Wm., & Sons
Schsse, E., & Co.
Sanitas Co., Lim.
Sozio & Andriolli
Spurway & Cie.
Stevenson, H. E., & Co.
Stevenson & Howell
Treatt, R. C. | Warrick Bros.
Wilkinson & Simpson, Lim.
Wright, Layman & Umney

ETHER
Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
Howards & Sons
Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.
May & Baker, Lim.
Tyrer, T., & Co.
White, A., & Sons
Wright, Layman & Umney

EUCALYPTUS OIL
Drysdale, J. W., & Co.
Sanitas Co., Lim.
Sharland & Co.
Tasmanian Eucalyptus Oil Co

EXTRACT MEAT
Armour & Co. | Brand & Co.
Beaufoy & Co.
Liebig Co.

EXTRACTS, FLUID
Allen & Hanburys
Allen, G., & Co.
Bleasdale & Co., Lim.
Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Fletcher, Fletcher & Co.
Hearon, Squire & Francis
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
Parke, Davis & Co.
Potter & Clarke
Ransom, W., & Son
Wilkinson & Simpson, Lim.
Wright, Layman & Umney

EXTRACTS, SOLID
Allen, G., & Co.
Ransom, W., & Son

EXTRACTS, VEGTBLE.
Fromms Extract Co.

FEEDING BOTTLES
Barclay & Sons, Lim.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Gilbertson, H., & Sons
Hovenden & Sons
Kilner Bros.
Lynch & Co., Lim.
Marriott, E., & Co.
Maw, S., Son & Thompson
May, Roberts & Co.
Youldon, E.

FILTERS
Berkfeld Filter Co., Lim.
Mawson Filter Co.

FLY CATCHERS
Alabastine Co. (British), Lim.
Ford, Shapland & Co.
Marshalls, Lim.
Mather, W., Lim.
Smith, J. H., & Co.
Strong, Christy
Tunbridge & Wright

FOOD (Infants' & Invalids')
Allen & Hanburys
Beanss, E., & Co.
Benger's Food
Bleasdale & Co., Lim.
Bovril, Lim. | Brand & Co.
Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co.
Coombs Flour Co., Lim.
Frame Food Co.
Fromms Extract Co.
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Hearon, Squire & Francis
Liebig Co.
Mellin's Food
Milk Wine Co., Lim.
Nestlé, H.
Savory & Moore
Vi-Cocoa (Dr. Tibbles')

FOOD (for Plants)
Sharon Chemical Co., Lim.

GELATINES
Meggett, Saml., & Sons, Lim.

GLUE
Barclay & Sons, Lim.
Brauer, A.

GRANULAR PREP.
Bishop, A., & Sons
Evans, Gadd & Co
Evans, Sons & Co.
Hearon, Squire & Francis
Lloyd, T. Howard & Co.
Lofthouse & Saltmer
Tyrer, T., & Co., Lim.
Wright, Layman & Umney

GLYCERINE
Fink & Co.
Haller, G., & Co.
Price's Candle Co., Lim.

HAIR PREP.
Alexandre (Shadeine)
Brooks, Tom
Chesebrough Co.
Edwards & Co.
Hopgood's Hair Cream
Thiellay, E. H.

HERB BEER EXTS.
Newball & Mason
Potter & Clarke

HOMŒOPATHIC
Epps, J., & Co.
Leath & Ross
Munyon's Remedies
Watson & Wates

HYPOPHOSPHITES
Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
Fellows
Fletcher, Fletcher & Co.
Tyrer, T., & Co., Lim.

INHALERS
Krone & Sesemann
Lynch & Co., Lim.

INSECTICIDES
Bleasdale, Lim.
Fleming's Oil & Chemical Co. Lim.
Jackson, T.
Tunbridge & Wright

LAVENDER WATER
Jakson, J., & Co.
Sainsbury, S.

LEMON PEEL, &c.
Southwell, C., & Co.

LIME JUICE, &c.
Idris & Co., Lim.

LINT
Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co.
Christy, T., & Co.
Liverpool Lint Co.
Maw, S., Son & Thompson
Newsome, C.
Robinson & Sons
Wood, Vincent

LIQUORICE
Dunhill & Co.
Evans, Gray & Hood ("Solazzl")
Evans, Sons & Co. (Savarini)
Hillabys, J.
Jeancard, Gazan & Doumin

LIQUORS
Fletcher, Fletcher & Co.
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Lim.
Stevenson, H. E., & Co.

LOOFAHS
Solport Bros.

LOZENGES
Allen & Hanburys
Denoual, J.
Gibson, R., & Sons (Manfrs.)
Guest, T., & Co., Lim.
Jackson, T.
Raimes & Co.
Warrick Bros.

LUNG PRESERVERS
Zimmer & Co.

MACHINERY
Bennett, Sons & Shears, Lim.
Bera, G.
Fox, Fultz & Co.
Gardner, W., & Sons
Hatrick, J. L., & Co., Lim.
Mellin, C.
Newman, W. | Pindar, J. W.
Werner, Pfleiderer & Perkins, Lim.

MAGNESIA
American Magnesia Co.
Bishop, A., & Sons, Lim.
Bleasdale, W., & Co.
Henry, T. & W. (Calcined)
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
Washington Chemical Co.

MALT EXTRACT, &c.
Allen & Hanburys
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. (Kepler's)
Distilleries Co., Lim.
Hearon, Squire & Francis
Parke, Davis & Co.
Price's Patent Caudle Co., Ld.
Raimes & Co.
Raimes, Clark & Co.
Robinson & Co.

MARKING INKS
John Bond's Crystal Palace

MEDICINE CHESTS
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Day, Son & Hewitt (Veterinary
Day & Sons (Veterinary)

MERCURIALS
Howards & Sons
May & Baker, Lim.
Tyrer, T., & Co., Lim.

METH. SPIRIT, &c.
Boord & Son | Burrough, J.
Jones & Co. | Phillips, G., & Co.

MICROSCOPES
Darton, F., & Co.
Ross, Lim.

MILK
Hawkesley, T. (Sterilizer)
Nestlé, H. (Condensed)
Lumley, L., &Co. (Sterilised)

MORPHIA
Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.
Smith, T. & H. & Co.

OILS, VARNISHES
Calvert Bros. & Co.
Cooper & Co.
Pinchin, Johnson & Co.
Stern Bros. (White.)

OINTMENT BASES, &c.
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. (Lanoline)
Chesebrough Co. (Vaseline)
Cooper & Co.
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
Stevenson, H. E., & Co.
Thierry, A.

OXIDE OF ZINC
Hubbuck, T., & Son, Lim.
Stevenson, H. E., & Co.

PALATINOIDS
Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Lim.

PATENT AGENTS
Barker, Reginald W.
Chapman, J. C., & Co.

PATENT MEDCNS, &c.
Anglo-American Drug Co., Ld.
Barclay & Sons, Lim.
Beecham, T. (Pills)
Benedictine Salve
Clarke's Blood Mixture
"Daisy" Headache Powders
Edwards & Son
Evans, Lescher & Webb
Evans, Sons & Co.
Fenning (Powders)
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Guy's Tonic
Holloway (Pills and Oint.)
Hovenden & Sons
Lageman, C.
Lalor (Phosphodyne, &c.)
May, Roberts & Co.
Nicolay & Co.
Post, A. M., Lim.
Powell, Thomas, Lim.
Richards, J. M.
Thierry, A. (Balsam and Ointment)
Vogeler, Chas. A., Co.

PEPPERMINT OILS
Bush, W. J., & Co.
Jakson, J., & Co.
Ransom, W., & Son
Stevenson & Howell

PEPSIN, &c.
Armour & Co.
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Cerebos Limited (Pepsalia)
Fairchild Bros. & Foster
Newbery, F., & Sons (Ingluvin)
Parke, Davis & Co.
Stevenson, H. E., & Co.

PERFUMERY, FANCY SOAPS
Allen & Hanburys, Lim.
Ayrton & Saunders
Barclay & Sons, Lim.
Bleasdale, Lim.
Blondeau & Cie. | Boehm, F.
Brooks, Tom
Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co.
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Bush, W. & J., & Co.
Carmichael, M. W.
Chesebrough Co.
Cook, E., & Co.
Corbyn, Stacey & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Farina, J. M.
Gillespie, F., & Co.
Green, R. W., & Co.
Hovenden & Sons
Jakson, J., & Co. | Lanoline
London Essence Co,
Lynch & Co., Lim.
Marshall's, Lim.
Mason, C. E., & Co.
Newbery, F., & sons (Berdoes)
Pears, A. & F., Lim.
Potter & Clarke (Sachets)
Roberts & Sheppey
Sainsbury, S.
Sanger, J., & Sons
Schutze, F., & Co. [Co., Lim.
Sharp Bros. Soap & Perfumery
Sinclair, Jas., & Son
Tidman & Son | Treatt, R. C.
Van Oppen & Co.
Vigo, Jules, & Co., Lim.
West, T. (Okell's Mona)
Wright, Layman & Umney

PEROX. OF HYDR.
May & Baker, Lim.
Robbins & Co.
Sanitas Co., Lim.
Tyrer, T., & Co., Lim.

PESSARIES
Rendell, W. J.

PTRLEUM JELLY, &c.
Allen & Hanburys
Christy, T., & Co.
Dee Oil Co., Lim.
Haller, G., & Co.
Snowdon, Sons, &Co., Ld. (Jelly)
Stern Bros.

PILL MACHINES
Bennett, Sons & Shears
Pindar, J. W.

PLASTERS
Chesebrough M'f'g. Co.
De St. Dalmas, A.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Seabury & Johnson
Solport Bros. (Court)
Timpson, J., & Co.

PHARM. PREPS.
Allen & Hanburys
Armour & Co. | Balse Bros.
Barron, Harveye & Co.
Boehm, Fredk.
Boehringer, C. F., & Sohne
Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co.
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Davies, Gibbins & Co.
Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
Evans, Gadd & Co.
Evans, Lescher & Webb
Evans, Sons & Co.
Fairchild Bros. & Foster
Ferris & Co.
Fletcher, Fletcher & Co
Fortuna Hæmatogen
Hearon, Squire & Francis
Hewlett & Son
Hoffmann, La Roche & Co.
Howards & Sons
Lageman, C.
Lofthouse & Saltmer
Macfarlan, J. F., &
Mackey, Mackey
Martindale, W.
May & Baker, Lim.
Oppenheimer, Son & Co
Parke, Davis & Co.
Potter & Clarke
Smith, T. & H., & Co.
Smith, W. E., & Co.
Squire & Sons
Stern Bros.
Stevenson, H. E., & Co.
Tyrer, T., & Co.
"Vasogen"
White, Alfred, & Sons
Wilkinson & Simpson, Lim.
Willows, Francis, Butler & Ayscough Thompson
Woolley, Sons & Co.
Wyleys Lim.

PHOTOGRAPHIC X RAY, &c
Barclay & Sons, Lim.
Boehm, Fredk.
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Butcher, W., & Son
Darton, F., & Co.
Edwards, T., & Co
Evans, Sons & Co.
Houghton, G., & Sons
Lockyer, J. E.
Lowe, B., & Co.
Mackey, Mackey & Co.
Raphael, J., & Co.
Ross Lim.
Shew, J. F., & Co.
Thornton-Pickard Co., Lim.
Tyrer, T., & Co.
White, Alfred, & Sons
Woolley, J, Sons & Co.

PILLS, Coated, &c.
Allen & Hanburys, Lim.
Beecham, Thomas
Bleasdale & Co., Lim.
Cox, Arthur H., & Co.
Davies, Gibbins &o.
Davy, Hill & Son, Yates Hicks
Duncan, Flockhart & Co
Evans, Gadd & Co.
Hearon, Squire & Francis
Holloway, Professor
Kearsley, C. & G.
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
McKesson & Robbins
Parke, Davis & Co.
Powell, Thomas, Lim.
Scottish Sugar-coated Pill Co.
Scott's, Dr.
Wand, S. (Pearl Coated)
Warner, W. R., & Co. (Coated).
Wyleys, Lim.

POLISHING
Benjamin, H. S.
Braoley & Bourdas (Albatum)
Fordham, W. B., & Sons, Lim
Oakey, J., & Sons, Lim.
Raimes & Co. (Stockton)

PRINTING
Blake & Mackensie
Bowers Bros.
Corsan, J. R. (Glass)
Ford, Shapland & Co.
Gilbert & Rivington, Lim.
Harrison & Watoe
Silverlock, H.
Thomas & Co.
Townsend, J.

QUININE
Boehringer, C. F., & Sohns
Howards & Sons
Imperial Quinine Co.
Smith, S., & Co. (Wine
Zimmer & Co.

RENNET
Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
Tomlinson & Hayward

RESPIRATORS
Solport Bros.

RUBBER STAMPS
Bond, J. (Crystal Palace)
Richford, E. M.

SACCHARIN
Anglo-Continental Chem Works, Lim.
Saccharin Corporation, Lim

SALICIN
Macfarlan & Co.
Smith, T. & H., & Co.

SAUCES, PICKLES
Goodall Backhouse & Co.

SEA SALT
Tidman & Son, Lim.

SEEDS
Macqueen, J.
Potter & Clarke

SCHOOLS, &c.
Central (Edinburgh)
Davis, F.
Glasgow and West of Scotland School (T. S. Barrie)
Glasgow School (J. Lothian)
Gordon's (Robt.) School
Laurance, L. (Optical)
Leeds College of Pharmacy
Liverpool School
Manchester Col. of Pharmacy
Metropolitan Col. of Pharmacy
National Dental Hospital
North of England School
Northern College of Pharmacy
Queensborough College
Royal Dispensary (Edinburgh)
South London School of Pharmacy, Lim.
Westminster College

SEIDLITZ POWDERS
Hora & Co. | May, Roberts & Co.

SELTZOGENES
May, Roberts & Co.
Thessier, E.

SHAVING
Hovenden & Sons (Euxesis)
Lloyd, A., & Co. (A. S. Lloyd's Euxesis)

SHEEP DIP
Fletcher Bros. & Co.
Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds Co.
Sanitas Co., Lim.

SHOP FITTERS
Alstrom, C.
Ayrton & Saunders
Bowling & Govier
Bygrave, J. & W.
Ellison, F. E., & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Josephs, Philip, & Son
Maw, S., Son & Thompson
Mitchell, A.
Parnall & Sons, Lim.
Treble, G., & Son
Yates, W. S.

SIZE
Meggett, S., & Sons, Lim.

SPECTACLES, &c.
Botwright & Grey
Darton, F., & Co.
Laurance, L.
Raphael, J., & Co.
Worshipful Company of Spectacle Makers

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Cohen, I. & M.
Cresswell Bros. & Schmitz
Peterson, M., & Co.

SOAP
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Ayrton & Saunders
Beetham, T., & Son
Bronnley, H., & Co.
Calvert, F. C., & Co.
Cook, E., & Co.
Cooper & Co.
Crosfield, J., & Sons, Lim.
Gibbs, D. & W. (Medicated)
Hydroxene Co.
Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds Co.
Mackenzie's, Dr. (Arsenical)
Peacock's Ovaline Soap Co., Lim.
Pears, A. & F., Lim.
Sanitas Co., Lim.
Sharon Chemical Co., Lim.
Sharp Bros. Soap, &c., Co., Ld.
Sinclair, J., & Son
Tidman & Son
Vinolia Co., Lim.
Wright, Layman & Umney

STARCH
Hebden, W. C. (Gloss)

STERILIZERS
Aymard's Patent Milk Sterilizer Co.
Hawkesley, T.
Lumley, L., & Co.

STOPPERS
Austin & Co. (Sprinklers)
Barnett & Foster | Melin, C.
Patent Stopper, Box, and Stamping Co., Lim.
Stipendum Stopper Co., Lim.

SURGICAL
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Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co.
Domen Belts Co.
Eschmann Bros. & Walsh
Ferris & Co.
Galen Manufact'g Co., Lim.
Hatrick, J. L., & Co., Lim.
Haywood, J. H.
Krohne & Sesemann
Liverpool Patent Lint Co.
Lynch & Co., Lim.
Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.
Manson, R.
Matto, Lim.
Maw, S., Son & Thompson
Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Lim.
Powell & Barstow
Quelch, H. C.
Robinson & Sons
Sanitary Wood Wool Co., Lim.
Schutze, F., & Co.
Wood, Vincent
Woodruff, T.

STOVES
Clark, S., & Co., Lim.

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British Syphon Co.
Chemists' Aerated and Mineral Waters Association, Lim.
Geraut, E., & Co.
Idris & Co., Lim.
Kilner Bros. | Melin, C.

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Fletcher, Fletcher & Co. (Liquors)
Stevenson & Howell

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Lambert, A., & Co.
Roberts & Sheppy

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Thomas & Co.
Tower Tea, Lim.

TEETHING PADS
Barclay & Sons, Lim.
Marriott, E., & Co.

THERMOMETERS
Ayrton & Saunders
Bailey, W. H., & Son
Darton, F., & Co.
Pastorelli & Rapkin
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Hewlett, C. J., & Son
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
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Jewsbury & Brown
Maw, S., Son, & Thompson
Parke, Davis & Co.
Sutton, O., & Co.
Woods, M. (Areca)

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Chapman, J. C., & Co.

VACCINATION
Maw, S., Son & Thompson
Vaccine Association (Lymph

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Ayrton & Saunders
Barker, F., & Son
Beetham & Son
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. (Lanoline)
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Dee Oil Co., Lim.
Hovenden & Sons
Lynch & Co., Lim.
Major & Co., Lim.
Marshall's, Lim.
Maw, S., Son & Thompson
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Kemp, Wm., & Son
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
Lofthouse & Saltmer
London Essence Co.
Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.
Potter & Clarke
Raimes & Co.
Raimes, Clark & Co.
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Stevenson, H. E., & Co.
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Willows, Francis, Butler & Ayscough Thompson
Woolley, Jas., Sons & Co.
Wright, Layman & Umney
Wyleys, Lim.

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Beaufoy & Co.
Bowen & McKechnie
Burrough, J.
Clark, J.
Coleman & Co., Lim.
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Holloway's Wine Co., Lim.
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Phillips, G., & Co.
Robinson, B. (Orange)
Smith, S., & Co., Lim. (Orange)
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Wilcox & Co., Lim.
Wright, Layman & Umney
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A Record Year.

During the past year, according to the Report recently laid before the Shareholders at the General Meeting of BOVRIL, LIMITED, the sales of Bovril reached a figure eclipsing all previous returns.

Enterprising Chemists who wish to continue to reap the benefits accruing from this rapidly increasing public support are hereby apprised that the advertising of Bovril will be continued throughout the usual winter season on the most liberal lines; a still further increase in the public demand may therefore be confidently anticipated.

BOVRIL, LIMITED, Food Specialists, **30 Farringdon St., LONDON, E.C.**

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DESIGNERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

SHOP FRONTS & FITTINGS

First-class Workmanship & Materials Guaranteed at Competitive Prices.

Drawings, Estimates, and Visits Free.

DISTANCE NO OBJECT.

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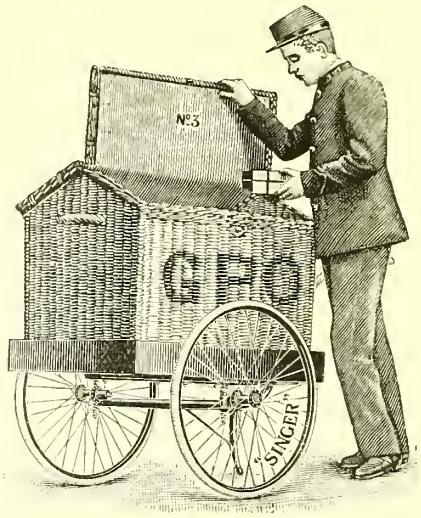

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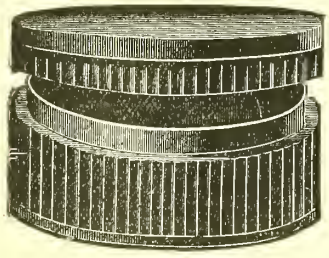

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MANUFACTURE THE FOLLOWING SPECIALITIES—

'STIPENDUM" CORK STOPPERS, in all sizes.
'STIPENDUM" CORK-LINED CAPS, for Pomade Bottles.
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"STIPENDUM" GREASE-PROOF COVERED POTS.

IN TERRA COTTA, CHOCOLATE, AND BLACK.

The Grease-Proof Covered Pots have perfectly-fitting lids, are practically unbreakable, and the only articles really answering the purpose intended.

To be had of all Druggists' Sundriesmen. Wholesale only of the Company.

THOS. GUEST & CO.

Carruthers Street, MANCHESTER.

MAKERS OF MEDICATED LOZENGES AND JUJUBES.

B.P., T.H. Ph., and General Proprietary Lozenges. Decorated Tin Cartons of 2 and 4 lbs. Linseed, Licorice and Chlorodyne—a Speciality. Finest Gum Jujubes and Pastilles—Glycerine and Black Currant, &c. Granular and all Effervescing Preparations. Boiled Sugars, Floral Tablets.

SEND FOR LIST, SAMPLES, AND COMPARE.

TELEPHONE 235. TELEGRAMS "GUESTO."

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ENGLISH AND AMERICAN AGENCY.
ATTENDANCE AT SHOWS, DISTRIBUTION OF CARDS AND PRICE LISTS FOR
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DEUTSCHE GOLD & SILBER SCHEIDE, ANSTALT,
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PURE, in BULBS, TUBES, or BULK. [3]
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ABSOLUTELY PURE LIGHT
Carbonate of Magnesia
IN FINE POWDER,
For Technical Purposes, Boiler and Steam-pipe Covering,
Printing Ink and Dynamite Manufacturing, &c.
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BOWERS BROTHERS,
The Chemists' Effective Printers and Advertisement Designers.
Invite Correspondence.
NOVEL DESIGNS, GOOD WORK, LOW PRICES.
10,000 Handbills 17/6 9 × 5½
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ALL OTHERS EQUALLY LOW.
FULL VALUE IN ALL LINES.
Send for Estimates before ordering elsewhere

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Apply to TIDMAN & SON, LTD., for conditions for advertising in above for 1899—

TIDMAN'S SEA SALT,
TIDMAN'S CREAMOLINE SOAP,
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TIDMAN & SON, LTD., Bushell St., Great Hermitage St., & Wapping High St., LONDON, E.

R. J. FULLWOOD & BLAND'S

Estab. 114 Years. Estab. 114 Years.

OLEO BUTTER COLORINE

TRADE MARK.

A much-improved vegetable Butter Colour, manufactured from pure Annatto only.

Beware of imitations, and see that the capsule bears the above Trade Mark.

Sold in Jars — 1 gallon, ½ gallon, quart, pint, ½ pint, and ⅛ pint. Also in Glass Bottles, 1/- and 6d. each, and in bulk.

ESSENCE of RENNET

FOR MAKING JUNKETS, CHEESE CAKES, CURDS AND WHEY, &c.

Sold in Glass Bottles, 1/- and 6d. each, and in bulk.

JUNKET TABLETS.

Sold in Boxes, containing 2 dozen tubes. Each tube contains 20 tablets, sufficient to make 20 quarts of Junket. 7/6 per Box net.

Samples and further particulars supplied on application to our sole address—

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SALVO PETROLIA

A SUPERIOR VASELINE.

May be procured through all Chemists and Druggists, and is Manufactured solely by the Proprietors,

THE DEE OIL COMPANY,

LIMITED

Works: SALTNEY, CHESTER.

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Sanctioned by the Board of Trade Marine Department, and included in their instructions issued May, 1894, to superintendents of Mercantile Marine Offices.

Manufactured in five distinct qualities—White, Lemon, Yellow, Golden, and Red (Veterinary).

Packed in tins 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 10, 14, and 28 lbs., 56 and 112 lb. Drums, and 3 cwt. Barrels.

OLEUM DEELINÆ

(REGISTERED).

Generally Adopted by the Medical Profession for

Ophthalmia, Scurvy, Ringworm, Eczema, and all Skin Diseases.

Packed in Cases—One dozen 1*s.* Bottles; One dozen 2*s.* Bottles. Pint Bottles 4*s.* 6*d.* each for Hospitals and Dispensing Chemists. Testimonials may be had upon application.

MILK IS DANGEROUS! UNLESS YOU STERILIZE IT.

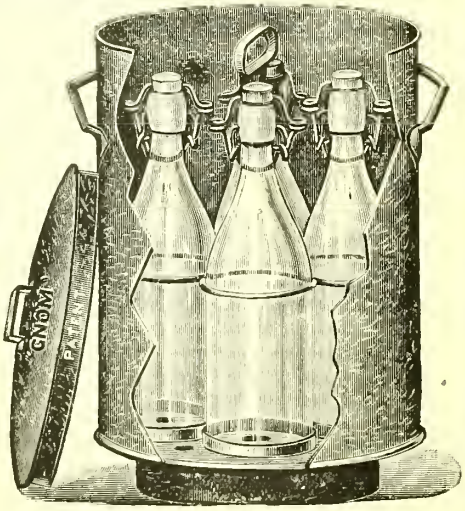
Every Household should Use

THE "GNOM" PATENT

Domestic Sterilizer

The great feature of this patent process of sterilization is that immediately the milk is placed in the bottle the stopper is closed—even during the sterilizing process—and must never be opened until the milk is required for use, thus rendering sterilization practically automatic. This is achieved by the patent stopper, the spring of which rises to release the pressure during sterilization, and automatically closes immediately the pressure is relieved.

SIMPLE, EFFECTIVE, and does not affect the GOODNESS or TASTE of the Milk.



Process so simple that anyone can carry it out. Of all Chemists, Ironmongers, &c.

WHOLESALE ONLY OF

L. LUMLEY & CO., 1 America Square, LONDON, E.C.

NEW PRICE LIST.

UNDER P.A.T.A.

AYMARD'S Patent Milk Sterilizers.

The Latest Improvement: Sterilizers with Enamelled Iron Milk Chambers.

THE ONLY STERILIZER USED & RECOMMENDED BY HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

Over One Quarter of a Million in Daily Use.

THOUSANDS ON ORDER.

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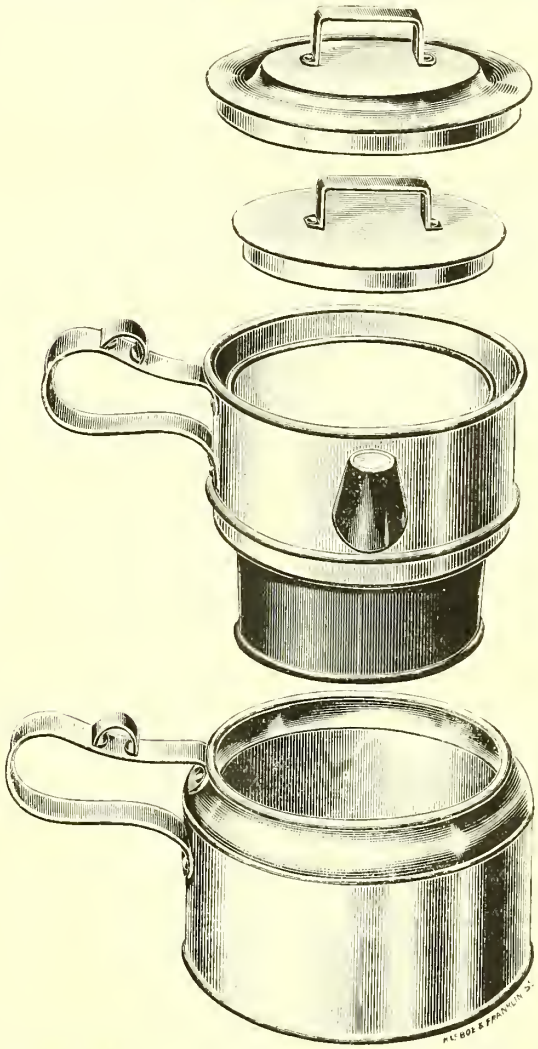
MARLBOROUGH,
CHELTENHAM,
DOVER,
NEWNHAM,
&c., &c.



We have Orders for over 200 Hospitals on our Books.

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ROYAL EDINBURGH,
GT. NORTHERN CENTRAL,
CHELSEA,
WOOLWICH, &c.

H.M. PRISON, Parkhurst.

THE ENTIRE MEDICAL PROFESSION RECOMMEND THE AYMARD STERILIZER.

MEDALS, DIPLOMAS, and THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

List for Sizes from One Pint to Two Gallons. Larger, to Thirty-six Gallons, on application.

Sizes	1 pint	2 pints	3 pints	4 pints	1 gallon	2 gallons
PRICES.—With Enamelled Iron Milk Chamber	5 6	7 6	10 6	14 6	23 6	33 6
With Tin Milk Chamber as before ..	3 6	5 6	7 6	10 6	18 6	27 6

One and Two Gallons, if Fitted with Thermometer, 6 6 extra.

PRICE LISTS CAN NOW BE OBTAINED FROM THE PRINCIPAL FACTORS.

Note.—After March 31st, The Aymard Sterilizer Co., Ipswich, beg to announce that they are discontinuing all direct trading with retailers and the public; they will execute all orders up to date, but subsequent orders must be placed through the leading Druggists' Sundries Houses. It is hoped that the above arrangement will greatly facilitate supply. The Aymard Sterilizer Co. beg to thank the trade for their kind patronage in the past.

L'EAU D'OREZZA.

This remarkably fine Tonic Mineral Water issues from a spring 1,968 feet above sea level at Orezza, in the Island of Corsica.

It was known and used in France during the last century, but came prominently under the notice of the Medical Profession in that country in the year 1853 through a report published by the Academy of Medicine of Paris of an analysis by a renowned Professor of Chemistry, Dr. Poggiale, confirmed by Mons. Ossian Henri.

Since then the water has been extensively used in France and her Colonies and in Egypt and South America, as well as in Spain and other European countries, and is considered to be the best of all Mineral Waters in cases of Anæmia, Chlorosis, Leucorrhœa, and all diseases arising from impoverishment of the blood, and has been found of the utmost value in Gastralgia, Dyspepsia, and affections of the Liver and Spleen caused by residence in tropical climates, and in Debility after long illness, and in Intermittent Fever.

It is certified to contain :—

IRON, Carbonate and Protoxide.	**MAGNESIUM, Carbonate.**	**POTASSIUM, Chloride.**
SODIUM, Carbonate.	**CALCIUM, Carbonate.**	**SODIUM, Chloride.**

Traces of Manganese and Arsenious Acid, and has sufficient "free" Carbonic Acid to cause it to effervesce on being poured into a tumbler.

It is the most palatable and digestible of all strong ferruginous waters, and with the addition of a little Lime Juice or Lemon Syrup makes a pleasant table beverage.

Wholesale Orders for France and her Colonies to be sent to :—3 RUE ROSSINI, PARIS,

And Orders for all other Countries to be sent to

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ROYAL LEAMINGTON

TABLE WATERS

Were first supplied to H.M. the Queen in 1858, and to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales in 1862.

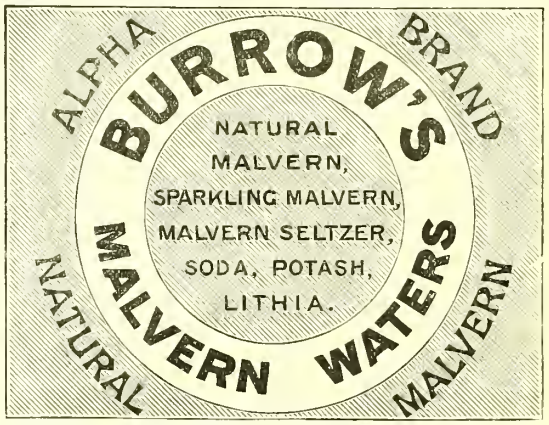
UNRIVALLED for PURITY and QUALITY.

IN ORDINARY BOTTLES AND SYPHONS.

MANUFACTORY-

LEAMINGTON.

Send for Trade List and Compare Prices.



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Large buyers are advised to send particulars of their requirements to

IDRIS & CO., Ltd., Pratt Street, CAMDEN TOWN, N.W.

ANTHRAX & QUARTER-ILL,

Known as Strike, Splenic-Fever, Murrain, &c., &c.,

ABSOLUTELY PREVENTED BY

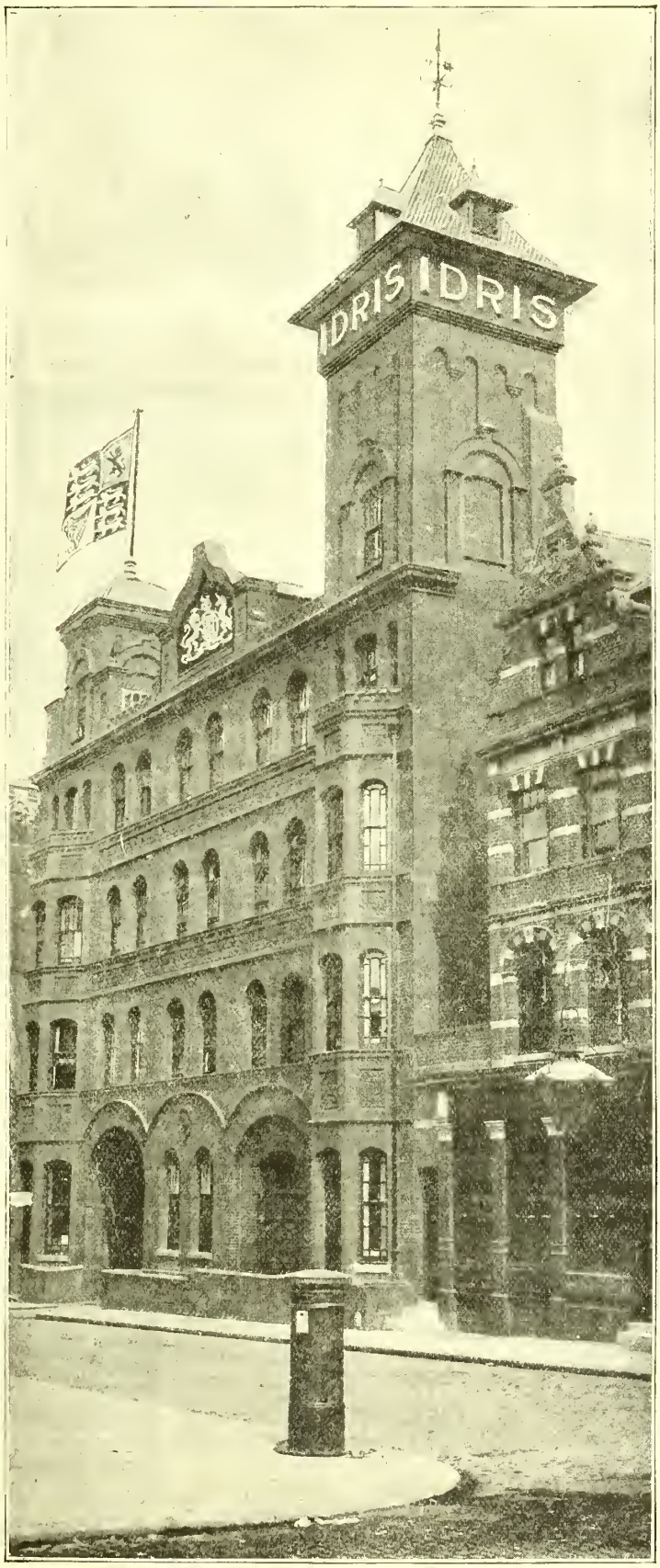
REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

DOBSON'S FAMOUS BLACK-LEG DRINKS.

No. 52,534.

Drinks first made July, 1781. Foreign Correspondence Invited.

G. DOBSON, Manufacturing Veterinary Chemist, **26 Market Place, Leicester.**



IDRIS Royal Table Waters.

AS SUPPLIED TO THE QUEEN.

Sample Case Free to Chemists.

Handsome Advertisement Tablets and Circulars given to Customers.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

IDRIS & CO., Ltd.

Camden Town,

LONDON, N.W.

Branch Factories at

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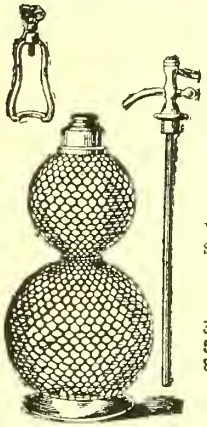
NEW CAPSULING MACHINE

The only Machine which leaves no crease or pleat on the Capsule.

Can be fixed to any Counter. A single pull of the lever is sufficient to fix the Capsule.

Patentee—C. MELIN, 37 Crutched Friars, LONDON, E.C.



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PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS.

SUPPORT ENGLISH MANUFACTURE.

EUGENE GÉRAUT & CO.'S LATEST

NEW PATENT SELTZOGENE

The Best Seltzogene Extant & Warranted.

Wear and Working Guaranteed. No more Screwing required. Tap cannot get corroded.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

Patent Wire.	Cane.
3-Pint..11/-.....	12/-
5-Pint..14/9.....	15/9
8-Pint..22/6.....	25/-

Large Discounts allowed off for quantities.

SELTZOGENES & SYPHONS.

SYPHONS.

Best English Block Tin Tops and Ebonite Fittings, from 18/- per dozen.

HEADS of guaranteed quality.

VASES—Best Crystal and Colours.

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CONTRACTORS TO HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

The Premier Manufacturers in the United Kingdom.

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Do You Make Your Own Mineral Waters ?

If NOT you should, for a great many Chemists, Hospitals, &c., are using our simple and most effective Plant, and producing splendid Aërated Waters. Write for List.

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THE VOLCANIC AERATION CO., 203 Great College Street, LONDON, N.W.

A COMPLETE APPARATUS, CAPABLE OF PRODUCING OVER

300 DOZ. BOTTLES

of Aerated Water per day, at a minimum of cost, from

£20.

NO DANGER. NO MESS.

SODA-WATER MACHINERY

BOTTLES, SYPHONS, AND ALL APPLIANCES FOR THE TRADE.

Write for ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE Post Free upon Application.

BARNETT & FOSTER

NIAGARA WORKS,
26T EAGLE WHARF ROAD, LONDON, N.
10 Gold Medals. 45 Highest Awards.

BEAUFOY'S
ACETIC ACID

30 per cent., 33 per cent. Brit. Pharm. 1898, and all strengths up to Glacial.

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Established 1730. **SOUTH LAMBETH, LONDON, S.W.** Established 1730.

A. MILLAR & CO., LTD., DUBLIN.
PURE ORANGE WINE

(VINUM AURANTII, B.P.), prepared in strict accordance with the Formula of the British Pharmacopœia.

St. Raphaël Quinquina.

THE MOST WONDERFUL TONIC WINE IN THE WORLD.

The ST. RAPHAËL QUINQUINA has the largest sale of any similar Wine in France. For Loss of Appetite, Anæmic Conditions, and Nervous Depression, it is the most wonderful Tonic Wine ever submitted. Apart from its marvellous restorative properties, it is also a pleasant and agreeable Wine, and can be used as a beverage with Mineral Water.

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HOOKER'S MILK WINE.

VILNAC Registered Trade Mark.

Of extreme utility in cases of (Patented).

Dyspepsia, Anæmia, Debility, Tuberculosis, Phthisis, Insomnia, Heart Weakness, Typhoid and other Fevers, all Wasting Diseases, Mental and Physical Overwork, Loss of Appetite, &c.

A peptonised product of milk containing all the constituents of the original milk (except fat) in a completely digested form. It is of great medical value for use in the sick-room, for convalescents, for those suffering from dyspepsia, insomnia, nervous disorders, &c.

Its value consists in the fact that the whole of the casein or curd of the milk is present in the Wine in the form of peptones, which are capable of being absorbed into the system **without digestive effort.** Whilst possessing all the valuable properties of a highly peptonised milk it takes the form of a sound and palatable Wine, of great use in all febrile disorders and cases of acute illness where milk or milk and a stimulant is essential, and often difficult to administer. It is in fact a **powerful food stimulant** and tonic, and may be used successfully with benefit both in illness and convalescence. It is a most useful **appetiser** and aid to digestion under any circumstances, and especially for the weak and aged.

Many valuable testimonials have already been obtained from medical men and others who have tested and used the Wine.

A Physician in Large Practice certifies:—"HOOKER'S MILK WINE is a valuable addition to the dietary of the sick-room, and I have found it a powerful restorative and stimulant, not only in severe illness, but also in cases of nervous exhaustion induced by overwork, study, and other causes. It has also been used with marked and surprising success where no other food could be taken, and I have been struck with its value as an appetiser when taken shortly before a meal."

Sold in Wine Quarts and Pints, 4/6 and 2/6 per bottle, through any Chemist, or from the Manufacturers:—

THE MILK WINE CO., LTD.
9 Arundel Street, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

FREE SAMPLES to Medical Practitioners only will be sent on application. Included with each sample is a small bottle of Tannic Acid in Solution. A simple experiment will then immediately demonstrate the Milk Peptones present in the Wine.

DIASTASED FARINA FOOD

A New and Very Superior Food for Infants, Delicate Children, and Invalids. The great desideratum of a Food for Infants, Delicate Children, and Invalids is easiness of digestion, simplicity of preparation, and power of restoring strength; for these purposes it is superior to any other Food.

RETAIL PRICE 1/6 PER TIN.

A totally unsolicited Report of a Medical Man's experience with the Diastased Farina Food.

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DEAR SIRS,—Since August I have been trying your "Food," and I am well satisfied with the result. Milk is the most perfect food, but when you have to reckon with a low type of stomach, or a poor class of milk, assimilation is imperfect, dyspepsia frequent. The addition of your "Food" prevents the latter and hurries the former. I have had admirable results in the treatment of Phthisis, Chlorosis, Gastric Ulcer, Atonic Dyspepsia, and Neurasthenia.

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'THE BUSY MOTHER INFANTS' FOOD'

A TRUE and COMPLETE FOOD for Infants and Invalids, in which all requisite **nutrient properties** are so blended as to be partially **self-digestive,** thus imparting the **MAXIMUM** of nourishment to the system, at a **MINIMUM** of digestive effort.

"A PERFECT FOOD."
Dr. A. B. Griffiths, F.R.S. (Edin.), F.C.S.

SOLD IN 1-lb. TINS AT 1/- EACH.

WHOLESALE—1 dozen, **8/6**; 3 dozen, **24/-**; 1 gross, **84/-**. BULK, **45/-** cwt. net, Carriage Paid. Cash or references from new customers.

BLEASDALE, LIMITED, YORK.

"FROMMS"

FOOD SPECIALITIES.

For Price Lists, Show Cards, &c., apply to

FROMMS EXTRACT CO., LTD.

5 WHITE STREET, MOORFIELDS, E.C.

LEMON SQUASH AND LIME JUICE CORDIAL

(Filtered Bright).

Reputed Pint Square White Glass Stoppered Bottles	.. 3/9	per doz.
Do. Quart „ „ „ „	.. 6/6	„
Do. do. „ Green Glass „ „	.. 5/9	„
Do. Pint Round Bottles	.. 3/6	„
Do. Quart „ „	.. 5/9	„

IN BULK 1/6 PER GALLON. BOTTLES EXTRA.

Plain Labels if desired.

For 6 dozen Quarts in one delivery .. .. .. 6d. per doz. less
For 12 dozen Pints do do. .. .. .. 3d. „

Delivery free in London.

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CHAS. SOUTHWELL & CO.

Wholesale Confectioners, DOCKHEAD, S.E.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO PUSH COOMBS'

MALTED FOOD

for Infants and Invalids.

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GOLD MEDALS.

Recommended by the Medical Faculty and Leading Analysts.

See Drs. Goodfellow's and Granville H. Sharpe's Reports.

Bears a good profit, and is only supplied to those who agree to sell at full advertised prices.

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PHARMACEUTICAL SUGAR.

This Sugar, guaranteed to be Pure Cane Sucrose, dry, and absolutely free from blue (Saccharum Purificatum B.P.), was introduced in 1880 at the suggestion of Dr. Charles Symes, and has since given every satisfaction to an increasing number of pharmacists. It is supplied in any quantity, small or large, and costs but little more than ordinary household sugar.

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Sugar.

MACFIE & SONS, LIVERPOOL.

Sole Wholesale Agents for Chemists and Druggists—
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550 Times Sweeter than Sugar.

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Refined Saccharin

TO SECURE

Refined Drinks.

Fullest Particulars on application to

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"LAIT Larola" Regd

A Delightful SKIN TONIC as well as an EMOLLIENT.

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BEST WHOLESALE TERMS direct to the RETAIL TRADE.

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LAIT LAROLA		6	5	0
" "	1	0	10	0
" "	1	9	18	0
" "	2	6	25	0
" LAROLA TOILET POWDER	1	0	10	0
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" LAROLA ROSE BLOOM	1	0	10	0
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" " "	2	6	25	0
" LAROLA TOILET SOAP (3 Cakes in Box)	1	6	15	0
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For £2 Lots, 20 per cent. discount CASH, on receipt of Invoice.

Carriage Not Paid.

BEETHAM'S NEW TOILET MILK

IS AN

IMPROVED PREPARATION

— of their Celebrated —

GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER.

IT HAS NO EQUAL FOR KEEPING

THE SKIN SOFT, SMOOTH AND WHITE,

AT ALL SEASONS, AND

REMOVES AND PREVENTS ALL ROUGHNESS, REDNESS, TAN, CHAPS, IRRITATION, ETC.

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Manufacturing Perfumers,

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Popular Perfumes	Sealed	Capped
2d. carded (3 doz.) assorted ...	14/- gross ...	15/- gross
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6d. decorated ...	45/- " ...	48/- "
1s. assorted ...	78/- " ...	90/- "
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A Pyramid for Window Display Purposes with every £3 Order.

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CHOICELY SCENTED LEATHER.

FRAGRANCE RETAINED INDEFINITELY.

54/- Per Gross.

FROM ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

REFUSE IMITATIONS.

THE ME MOSA CO.

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BRECKNELL'S SKIN SOAP.

PRIZE MEDAL

Recommended by Eminent Medical Men.

Unscented yet Sweet as a Rose.

Although low in price, it ranks with high-class Soaps, and is altogether the best extant for producing a Clear and Healthy Skin.

☞ The longer it is kept the more it improves and increases in value.

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BRECKNELL, TURNER & SONS, LIMITED.

To Her Majesty, &c., &c.

31 HAYMARKET, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1862.

ESSENTIAL OILS "B.P., 1898," AND OTHERS.

"THE STANDARD OF QUALITY." DISTILLED BY

E. SACHSSE & CO., LEIPZIG (GERMANY),

Manufacturing Pharmaceutical Chemists, Distillers and Exporters of Essential Oils.

Specialities: **Essential Oils** of Almonds, Angelica, Anise, Calamus, Caraway, Cognac, Coriander, Fennelseed, Ginger, Geranium, Hops, Juniper, Mustardseed, Nutmegs, Orris Root, Patchouli, Pinus Pumilio and others, Otto of Roses, Rosemary, Sandalwood, Thyme &c. Anethol, Carvol, Citral, Eucalyptol, Eugenol, Menthol Recryst., Thymol, &c. **Terpeneless Essential Oils** of Lemon, Orange, &c. **Floral Otios for Perfumery**, easily soluble in alcohol, of Heliotrope, Hyacinth, Jessamine, Lily of the Valley, Mignonette, &c. **Artificial Essential Oils** of Jessamine, Neroli, Violets, &c.

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Essential Oils delivered to Great Britain free house; for Export c.i.f. London or f.o.b. Hamburg. Essences prepared with Alcohol delivered in bond.

PRICE LISTS AND SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION.

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SPECIALITIES:

GLYCERINE, all qualities, chemically pure, B.P. 1898, Ph. Jap. II., P.G. III., commercial white and half-white, crude, brown, &c.

MINERAL OILS, importers of white, half-white, and yellow, bloomless, &c.; all qualities for Technical, Cosmetical, and Pharmaceutical purposes.

PARAFFINUM LIQUIDUM, B.P. 1898.

SLAB OIL.

PETROLEUM JELLY of all grades—white, half-white, and yellow.

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CERESINE, GELATINE, CARAMEL (Burnt-sugar Colouring).

CONCENTRATED SPIRIT VINEGAR.

PRECIPITATED CHALK. SOLIDIFIED OILS.

NEW LINES FOR CHEMISTS.

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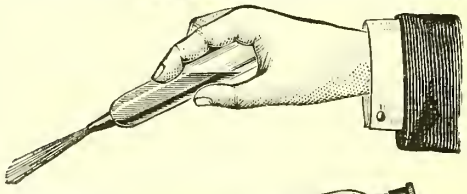

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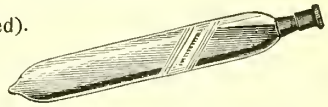

See references in the Winter Number of The Chemist and Druggist, January 28th, to the Editorial Notices in

THE QUEEN, ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, BLACK AND WHITE, THE GENTLEWOMAN, THE LADIES' PICTORIAL, THE WORLD, TRUTH, etc.

And also Terms for Competition by Chemists.

£20 First Prize, £10 Second Prize, £5 Third Prize.

Will be Supplied through Wholesale Firms only to Chemists. For information apply to SOLE AGENTS for United Kingdom and Colonies (except Canada):

R. W. Greeff & Co., 20 Eastcheap, London, E.C.

Makes the Skin Soft and Delicate.

HYDROXENE SOAP

Invaluable for the Nursery and Toilet.

Hydroxene Co., Old Stratford, Stony Stratford.

PAROZONE BLEACH

Registered.

Snow White Linen.

Retailed at 1d. per Measure.

Removes Tea & Fruit Stains.

Also in 6d. Bottles.

Full Particulars on application—

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IN THE INTEREST OF THE

CHEMIST,

AND TO DISCOURAGE SUBSTITUTION, WE HAVE PLACED

TATCHO

ON THE

P.A.T.A. LIST.

REVISED PRICES.

FACE VALUE.	MINIMUM CUTTING PRICE.	TRADE PRICE.	FACE VALUE.	MINIMUM CUTTING PRICE.	TRADE PRICE.
1/-	11½d.	9/6	5/-	4/6	44/6
2/9	2/6	25/6	10/6	9/6	90/-

Look out early in April for "TATCHOLINE," the non-greasy companion of Tatcho.

Also "TATCHO EMBROCATION," for Rheumatism, and all Aches and Pains.

BOTH WILL BE ON P.A.T.A. LIST.

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DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIESMEN,

1 & 3 KING EDWARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

NEW STAINED DRESSING COMBS

CARDED.

			s.	d.
Small.	Assorted colours.	Per 6 combs	2	3
	1/- do. large	" "	4	3
	1/- do. rakes	" "	4	0

Above Combs are very superior, and sell well at sight.

NEW 1/6 BRONCHITIS KETTLES,
Per dozen, 10/-.

ST. PAUL'S PERFUMES

"VIOLET SERIES."

Riviera, Russian, Parma, White. } Each bottle with appropriate flower.

Packed 1 doz. of each in neat boxes ... per dozen, 2/-

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Proprietors:

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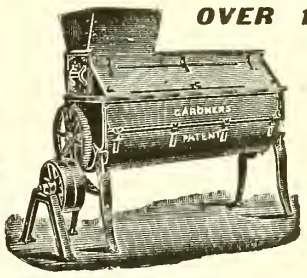

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FOR HAND OR POWER.

From 50/- to £90.

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THE DENTIFRICE OF THE AGE.

ABSOLUTELY NOVEL AND INGENIOUS.

Perfumed and Carbolic, 6d. and 1s. BONUS WITH FIRST ORDER. Write for full particulars to

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Wholesale and Export Druggists, Analytical Chemists.

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS.

Offices: 22 GREAT ST. HELENS, E.C. Laboratories and Drug Warehouses: 300 HIGH HOLBORN, 61 and 62 EAGLE STREET, and 7 and 8 FISHER STREET, LONDON, W.C.

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CORBYN'S Natural Perfumes

Are specially manufactured by C., S. & Co., Ltd., by the most recent and approved process from the finest raw products imported direct from the South of France, and are superior for richness and delicacy of odour to any yet introduced into this country.

In Bulk or in highly Attractive Cases.

Also in Special Quarter-pound Bottles, containing five fluid ounces of Triple Extracts, and labelled with Fancy Coloured French-style label, and sealed with Gold Monogram.

POT POURRI.

Fancy Gold Caskets, in Fancy Leatherette Cases, filled with Pot Pourri. Good selling line.

GRECIAN BOUQUET.

This favourite and lasting Perfume is especially recommended as commanding a ready sale.

EAU DE COLOGNE, LAVENDER WATER, TOILET WATERS, SPRAYS ETC.

IT PAYS TO SEND FOR SAMPLE DOZEN 3/3

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IN QUALITY Of Contents and Labels WE SPARE NO EXPENSE, as GOODS WELL PUT UP are HALF SOLD.

CHEMIST'S OWN NAME PRINTED FREE on orders of 3 dozen of each.

CONTAINING

COLD CREAM, LANOLINE, GLYCERINE JELLY, LAVENDER JELLY, CREME VIOLETTE, TOOTH PASTES (Various), **VASELINES,** &c., &c.

OWN PREPS. Filled in these Tubes at equally low rates.

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MITCHAM BLACK & WHITE PEPPERMINT OILS
AND
RECTIFIED
Peppermint Oil.

HIGHEST AWARDS AT PRINCIPAL EXHIBITIONS.
6 Gold, Silver, and other Medals awarded—Milan, 1880; Paris, 1885; Liverpool, 1886; Paris, 1889; Antwerp, 1885; London, 1890.
Lyons Universal Exhibition, 1894—"Hors Concours" Member of Jury.

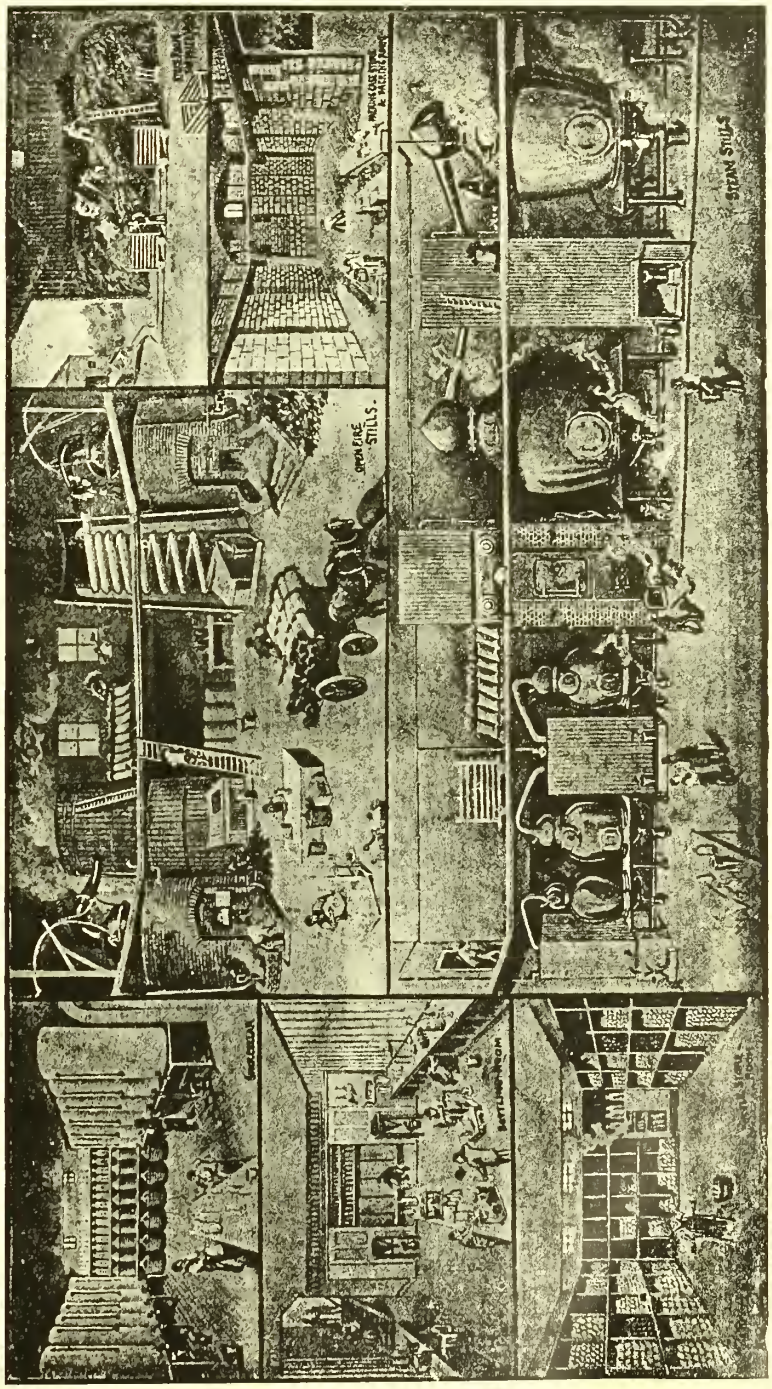
Jakson's
MITCHAM LAVENDER, CAMOMILE, ROSEMARY,
AND
Pennyroyal Oils.

17 Bloomsbury Square, London, *9th January*, 1886.

Having visited the cultivation grounds and distilleries of Messrs. John Jakson & Co. at Mitcham, devoted to the production of lavender, peppermint, and other essential oils, and having submitted samples of the lavender and peppermint oils, prepared by this firm, to a careful physical and chemical examination, I can bear testimony to the very complete arrangements, with all modern appliances, which are here provided for distilling essential oils, and to the excellent quality of the oils so distilled.

Mitcham has been renowned throughout this and part of the previous century for the successful cultivation of peppermint, lavender, and other medicinal plants from which oils of superior quality have always been produced, but at no previous period have the means for obtaining products of the highest quality been so successfully carried out as they have been since the introduction of Messrs. Jakson's system.

T. REDWOOD, Ph.D., F.I.C., F.C.S., Etc.,
Emeritus Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.



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"JAKSON'S MITCHAM PEPPERMINT." Trade Mark Registered.
The only Mitcham Oil Registered as a Trade Mark.

'Lanoline'

IS a preparation of the purified cholesterin fat of lambs' wool, nearly identical with the fat of the human skin and of the hair glands. It has been officially accepted for medicinal use because it readily penetrates the skin and is freely miscible with water and aqueous solutions of salts. For these reasons, and because it is the only trustworthy ointment basis for antiseptic purposes, it has been regarded as superior to all similar preparations. 'Lanoline' is supplied at 2s. 8d. per lb.

'Lanoline Preparations.

TOILET 'LANOLINE' is an effective skin emollient and protective which can also be advantageously applied to any mucous membrane. It is supplied in small and large collapsable tubes, at 4s. 6d. and 9s. per dozen.

'LANOLINE' TOILET SOAP is carefully superfatted with 'Lanoline.' In cleansing the skin it renders it beautifully supple. It is supplied in boxes containing three tablets, at 4s. 6d. per dozen tablets.

Sole Licensees—

Burroughs Wellcome & Co., Snow Hill Buildings, LONDON.

Australasian Address :—108, Pitt Street, SYDNEY, N.S.W. *London Cable and Telegraphic Address :—"BURCOME, LONDON."*

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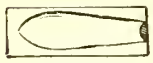
TRADE MARK 'Enule' BRAND

Rectal Suppositories

BEFORE REMOVAL OF SHEATH.—SIDE VIEW.

AFTER REMOVAL OF SHEATH.—ACTUAL SHAPE.



BEFORE REMOVAL OF SHEATH.—TOP VIEW.

DESIGN REGISTERED—NOS. 309366/8.

THE hermetically sealed sheath of pure tin-foil in which each 'Enule' Rectal Suppository is enclosed, acts as a protective against septic contamination or thermal influences. It is easily stripped off immediately before use.

THE improved shape makes insertion easy and renders expulsion impossible. The active principles are evenly diffused throughout each 'Enule' Rectal Suppository.

THE Glycerin 'Enule' contains 95 % of anhydrous chemically pure glycerin, and is free from gelatin. Like the other 'Enule' Suppositories, it will keep even in tropical climates, is readily soluble and prompt in action.

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	Per doz. boxes of twelve.
BELLADONNA EXTRACT, gr. 1/4	14/-
BELLADONNA EXTRACT, gr. 1/2	16/-
BELLADONNA EXTRACT, gr. 1	18/-
BISMUTH SUBGALLATE, gr. 10	18/-
GLYCERIN (95 %) ... ... (Children's or Adults' size.)	8/6
'HAZELINE' COMPOUND ... ... (Containing 'Hazeline', Hamamelidin, Zinc Oxide, etc.)	18/-
MEAT (Predigested)	18/-
MILK (Predigested)	18/-
MORPHINE HYDROCHLORIDE, gr. 1/4 ...	14/-
MORPHINE HYDROCHLORIDE, gr. 1/2 ...	16/-
MORPHINE HYDROCHLORIDE, gr. 1 ...	18/-
QUININE BISULPHATE, gr. 5	16/-

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Snow Hill Buildings, LONDON,
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Telegraphic Address—"BURCOME, LONDON."

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Vinolia

FOR

Chaps,

Chilblains.

A SOOTHING, EMOLLIENT CREAM FOR THE SKIN IN HEALTH AND DISEASE.

Full Retail Prices—1/1½, 1/9, 3/6, and 6/-. Trade Prices—10/8, 16/9, 33/4, and 57/8 per doz., subject.

VINOLIA COMPANY, LTD., MALDEN CRESCENT, LONDON, N.W.

HEARON, SQUIRE & FRANCIS

WHOLESALE & EXPORT DRUGGISTS,

ANALYTICAL & MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS

38 SOUTHWARK STREET, LONDON, S.E.

Emulsion Cod Liver Oil.

Combined with the Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda.

Palatable and practically Inseparable.

"Heron" Extract of Malt.

Semi-solid and Liquid.

With Cod Liver Oil or the Hypophosphites, and with other combinations.

Linctus Rosæ.

A Simple, Effective, and Useful Preparation for Children troubled with Irritable Cough.

Linctus Rub. pro Tussi.

A similar Preparation to the above, intended for Adults.

Emulsion of Petroleum.

A bland creamy inseparable Emulsion of purified Petroleum with the Hypophosphites of Soda and Lime.

"Heron" Coca Wine.

NON-EXCISABLE.

GUARANTEED made from the Leaves of Erythroxylon Coca.

Put up in a unique and elegant style in pint and half-pint Bottles, 16/- and 30/- per doz.

Compound Syrup of Figs.

A Pleasant and Certain Laxative for Children and Delicate Persons.

Concentrated Extract of Malt, Meat, and Hops.

An Agreeable Substitute for the Wine.

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Prix de l'abonnement: The Chemist and Druggist une fois par semaine, et l'agenda du Chemist and Druggist une fois par an, 12.50 francs par an, franco.

Abonnementspreis: The Chemist and Druggist einmal wöchentlich, und Notizkalender des Chemist and Druggist einmal im Jahre, 10 Mark jährlich, frei in's Haus geliefert.

Precio de suscricion: The Chemist and Druggist una vez por semana, y el Agenda del Chemist and Druggist una vez al año, 12.50 pesetas anuales, franco.

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Chief Offices: 42 CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

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Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.
Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland.
Irish Pharmaceutical Assistants' Association.
Pharmaceutical Society of Cape Colony.
South African Pharmaceutical Association.
Pharmaceutical Society of Natal.
Pharmaceutical Society of the South African Republic.
Central Pharmaceutical Association of N.Z.
Otago Pharmaceutical Association, N.Z.
Pharmaceutical Society of N.S. Wales.
Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland.
Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia.
Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania
Pharmaceutical Society of Western Australia.

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COLONIAL TRADE.

If there is one thing more certain than another regarding the future export trade of the United Kingdom, it is that the population of our Empire beyond the seas will be our best customers. The national statistics prove that the imperialistic spirit maintains it, and it behoves manufacturers and merchants to enconrage it. The encouragement of colonial trade has been one of The Chemist and Druggist's strong points from the outset. Through our annual Colonial Issne we give an exceptional opportunity for advertisers to increase their business with the colonies. This issue will be on April 29, and, in addition to those who receive it weekly, it will be sent to all buyers of druggists' goods in India, Burmah, Straits Settlements, Sonth Africa, China, Japan, and the West Indies. The publisher will give any inquirer information regarding this important issne.

Summary.

This is No. 1,001. We comment on the fact (p 532).

A Bristol Chemist has been fined for selling morphine suppositories not duly labelled (p. 530).

Transparency and Opacity have been clearly defined by Lord Rayleigh in a lecture reported on p 523.

Portraits of the late Mr. Richard Cadbury and Mr. Jackson are given in our obituary column (p. 539).

A Dispute in reference to the formation of Magor (Limited), chemists, has come into the High Court (p. 528).

The St. Albans Magistrates hold that the word meat in the Poisoned Flesh Prohibition Act covers bread (p. 530).

"Vote, Vote, Vote!" crieth Mr. Cowley, the Federation Secretary, *à propos* of the Pharmaceutical Council election (p. 545).

Two Chemists at Brierley Hill are contending, on an agreement restraining one of them from carrying on business there (p. 528).

The risk of dispensing solutions of arsenic and strychnine together are illustrated by the prosecution of the prescriber at Johannesburg (p. 527).

Mr. Martindale has come back from the West Indies with a Barbados aloes-plant, and has told us that true Barbados aloes is made (p. 537).

Erythrol Tetranitrate is more sensitive to percussion than dynamite. So Col. Ford, H M. Chief Inspector of Explosives, says in a letter on p. 545.

Schweppes sold 2,000 000 bottles of soda-water more in 1898 than in the year before, but had less profit. Why, has been told at the annual meeting (p. 540).

The Proprietors of Ivy soap and Ivory soap are in litigation, and Jeyes's Sanitary Compounds Company are charged with annoying some neighbours with the noise and vibration resulting from their soap-making (p. 529).

We report the anniversary meeting of the Chemical Society held on Wednesday. The Society is flourishing numerically and financially. Dr. Thorpe is the new president, and Dr. Tilden succeeds him as treasurer (p. 544).

Tr. Aurantii, belladonna assay (with percentages), Latin in prescriptions, spt. æther nit., sol. ethyl. nit., and B.P. tinctnres are the principal practical subjects which have been dealt with at local associations during the past week (p. 523).

Cinchona is 10 per cent. dearer this week. The lowest price for quinine in manufacturers' hands is 1*s.* 9*d.* per oz. Speculation is quieter, but the market firm. Advances in about a dozen articles are mentioned in our trade-report (p. 548).

The Attorney-General for Ireland, in answering a question in the House of Commons concerning company-pharmacy, said the subject seemed to require consideration, but he could not say that the Government would legislate (p. 520).

Essential Oils still claim attention. Our views on "guaranteed" oil of lemon are endorsed by Mr. E. J. Parry (p 545), the oil-of-juniper case was heard in Clerkenwell on Wednesday (p 551), and notes regarding the purity of the oils are given on p. 538 and p. 535.

Spt. Æth. Nit. samples for public analysts must not henceforth be put in seltzer-water bottles. Mr. Herbert Collins has convinced the Marylebone Magistrate, in spite of Dr. Thomas Stevenson's evidence for the prosecution, that deterioration of the sample is rapid and complete (p. 542).

The Lord Chancellor has introduced two Bills into the House of Lords, one to prevent companies acting as physicians, surgeons, dentists, or midwives, and the other authorising them to carry on the business of, and to describe themselves as, pharmaceutical chemists, or chemists and druggists (p. 540).

English News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Wine-licences.

Off wine-licences have been granted to the following chemists:—

Mr. R. W. Walden, 65 Elizabeth Street, W.
Mr. Richard Banbury, 186 Lavender Hill, S.E.
Mr. C. H. Freke, 378 Coldharbour Lane, Brixton, S.W.
Mr. W. R. Mitchell, 63 Abbeyville Road, Clapham, S.W.
Mr. J. Murison (Parke's Drug-stores), 35 Westow Hill, Upper Norwood.
Mr. W. J. Spratling (Lewis & Burrows, Limited), for 418 Brixton Road, S.W.
Messrs. K. Frederick W. Hebbeler & H. G. L. Leins (Schacht, Warner & Co.), 26 Finsbury Pavement, E.C.
Mr. E. W. Gough (Lewis & Burrows, Limited), for 212 High Road, Kilburn, N.W., 108 New Oxford Street, W., 29 Warwick Street, 18 Wilton Road, and 92 Tottenham Court Road.
Messrs. Robert Hovendon & Sons, wholesale perfumers, 31–33 Berners Street, W., have just been granted an off-licence for the sale of wines and spirits.

At Edmonton Licensing Sessions, on March 23, an adjourned application by John Murison (managing director Parke's Drug-stores) was heard for an off wine-licence for 13 Palace Parade, Enfield. When the application was first made, Mr. Murison informed the Bench that the premises had not then been opened as a shop, and the applicant, in reply to the Bench, now said that he had goods on sale at the shop, although he was not aware if the front was in. There was a salesman in charge. The Chairman: Are there any customers yet? The applicant: I should say so. The licence was granted.

In the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice on March 28, Mr. Justice Wright and Mr. Justice Bigham granted a rule, on behalf of Messrs. E. J. Bishop and R. Vincent, for a *mandamus* calling upon the Licensing Justices of the Finsbury Division to show cause why they should not hear and determine an application for an additional spirit-licence for applicants' premises at 460 Holloway Road, Islington. The Justices refused the application without stating their ground for doing so, and Mr. Justice Wright showed that by the statute the Justices are obliged to state their reasons for refusal.

"Doctors" in the Isle of Man.

A Bill has been introduced into the Manx Legislature, at the instigation of the medical profession, to distinguish qualified from unqualified practitioners in medicine and surgery in the island. At present there is no law on the subject, the consequence being that a number of unregistered persons, holding American and Canadian degrees, or with no degrees whatever, practise medicine and surgery with impunity under the name of "doctor." The Bill proposes that no person who is not registered according to the provisions of the Imperial Act can recover any sum due for attendance or advice, or hold any appointment in a hospital, workhouse, or other public institution. A person pretending to be or taking the name of doctor, or using any description implying that he is registered under the Imperial Acts, will be liable, on conviction, to a penalty not exceeding 20*l*.

The Glass-bottle Trade in Yorkshire.

A series of resolutions has recently been submitted to the Yorkshire Flint-glass Bottle Manufacturers' Association by the workmen. Objection is taken to the spare apprenticeship system, and the men do not see their way to submitting rules bearing on this principle. With regard to the number of working hours the men suggest 48 hours per week for those working 6-hour turns, and 50 to 52 for those working days and nights. The men ask that the former should finish their work not later than 7 o'clock on Friday night, and the latter at 6 o'clock on Saturday morning. These proposals are now under the consideration of the Employers' Association.

Fraud on a French Chemist.

At the Clerkenwell Sessions, on March 23, Albert Henry described as a foreign chemist, was convicted of obtaining 2,000f. from Alfred de Saine by false pretences. Prosecutor and his wife are French subjects, and last year, while in Paris, they replied to an advertisement in *Le Journal* for a married couple, with 2,000f. at their disposal, to manage a business in London. Correspondence followed between the De Saines and the prisoner, who was the advertiser. Owing to the representations of Henry, who pretended to have a flourishing business in the sale of blacking, ink, eau de Cologne, and hygienic perfumes, the prosecutors were induced to forward 250f., and when they came over to London shortly afterwards to take over the supposed management they paid him the balance of the money, 1,750f. The prisoner shortly afterwards disappeared, and prosecutors were left penniless, and were turned into the street by the landlord of the house which Henry had taken for them. Prisoner was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

A Dispenser Decided On.

At a meeting of the Burnley Board of Guardians, on March 23, it was moved that a dispenser be appointed for the workhouse, at a salary of 80*l* per annum. Mr. Heaton said they had a good dispensary but no dispenser. Somebody qualified ought to handle the drugs, and on the grounds of economy and utility he thought the appointment was advisable. He argued that a considerable saving would be effected if the appointment were made. About 25*l*. per year would be saved if they made their own bandages. This a dispenser could do as well as keep the books. A lady dispenser would be useful. An amendment was moved that the question stand over for twelve months, one member prophesying that if a dispenser were appointed the drug-bill would go up. Several guardians thought the charge-nurse should be taught to dispense, while others said it would be far better for the nurses to look after their own work. A vote was ultimately taken, and the motion was carried by 22 votes to 10.

A Dispenser's Death.

An inquest was held at Hackney respecting the death of George Wilson (58), described as a dispenser. In opening the inquiry the Coroner mentioned that the deceased was a very respectable and intelligent man, who used to pick up a precarious livelihood by serving on the jury at inquests and doing other light employment. He possessed a considerable amount of knowledge of medical matters, and the questions which he put to witnesses were always valuable. Deceased, who was suffering from a very bad cough, died suddenly, and the medical evidence attributed death to rupture of the heart caused by coughing. The jury returned a verdict accordingly.

A Chemist's Porter Killed.

On March 24 a lad named Grove, a porter in the employment of Mr. H. Hargreaves, pharmaceutical chemist, Gloucester, who tried to cross the railway line between two trucks, was caught between the buffers and so injured that he died in the infirmary in the course of an hour.

Boots Burgled.

The lock-up shop of Messrs. Boots (Limited), at Gooch Street, Birmingham, was broken into on March 23 and a small iron safe, containing about 10*l*. in cash, was carried bodily away. The thieves gained admission by smashing a pane of glass, which enabled them to unfasten a window, and with the aid of a heavy iron instrument obtained from the yard of a neighbouring shopfitter they forced away the protective iron bar. The safe was removed from under the shop-counter by means of a sack-trolley, and the shopfitter's yard provided another convenient vehicle for removal in the shape of a box handcart. The safe and handcart were the only articles stolen, and a small "jemmy" was left as a *quid pro quo*.

Medicine-mistakes.

Last week a woman named Bartram, living at Camberwell, drank some spirit of salt in mistake for soda water and died shortly afterwards. The spirit of salt was kept in a soda-

water bottle, and at the inquest the Coroner said it was a most extraordinary thing that people should keep poisons in bottles of that sort.

At Mold, on March 23, an inquest was held touching the death of a seven-months-old child named Elsie Jones. The mother deposed that a four year-old sister of the deceased got hold of a bottle containing paregoric, laudanum and glycerin, some of which she gave to the infant. The medicine had been obtained from a local chemist, and was labelled "Poison." The baby died the following morning. A verdict of death from misadventure was returned.

From the Schools.

The students of the North of England School of Chemistry and Pharmacy paid a visit to the Ouseburn Lead-works on March 22. Here all the stages in the refining of crude lead were shown and the various processes fully explained, including desilverisation by Parkes' process, and subsequent recovery of the zinc used. Next was shown its conversion into white lead by the old Dutch process with acetic acid and spent tan, and the manufacture of glass-makers' red lead. On the following day a trip was made to the works of the Bede Metal and Chemical Company, Hebburn-on-Tyne, where the manufacture of copper from the residues of the pyrites-burners was seen, all the processes being taken in due order and explained. On the Friday afternoon the laboratory of Messrs. Wilkinson & Simpson (Limited) was visited, the students being conducted over the laboratory by Mr. G. F. Merson, F.C.S.

Alleged Frauds.

At Salford Police Court, on March 23, Henry Orton Samuels, formerly a representative for Messrs. Crosfield & Sons (Limited), soap-manufacturers, Warrington, was charged with obtaining 7*l.* 11*s.* from Mr. H. Thompson, chemist and druggist, Weaste, by means of false pretences. It was stated that prisoner was discharged from Messrs. Crosfield's employ on January 19, but on February 10 he visited the establishment of Mr. Thompson and asked him for an order. Mr. Thompson, believing prisoner to be still a *bona-fide* representative of the firm, gave him an order for a quantity of glycerine and paid him a bill, amounting to 7*l.* 11*s.*, which was due to Messrs. Crosfield. Nothing further was heard of the matter until Mr. Thompson wrote to the firm asking them when they intended fulfilling his order. Inquiries followed, and it was then found that, besides Mr. Thompson's account, prisoner had obtained money from five other customers, the total amount collected without the knowledge of Messrs. Crosfield being 59*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* Prisoner pleaded guilty and was remanded, bail being refused, to allow further inquiries to be made.

Died in the Chemist's.

On March 23 a well-known resident of Westhoughton entered the shop of Mr. F. J. Skirrow, chemist, Market Street, and complained of pains across his chest and in the region of the heart. A draught was given him, but he became worse and died before the arrival of the medical man who was summoned.

Drug-contracts.

The tenders of the following firms for workhouse and other contracts have been accepted:—

Bridgend.—Mr. D. Jenkins (for carbolic acid, lint, trusses, &c.); Mr. J. Jones (for cod-liver oil and sulphur).

Derby.—Mr. A. Judge (for drugs).

East Grinstead.—Mr. H. S. Martin (for drugs).

Evesham.—Mr. Wilfrid Lean (for drugs).

Faversham.—Mr. W. J. Evans (for drugs to the Rural District Council).

Halifax.—Mr. G. M. Cobb (for drugs); Messrs. Pollard & Winter (for drysaltery).

Havant (Hants).—Mr. Mumford (for quinine, cod-liver oil, boracic ointment, castor oil, &c.) and Mr. G. R. Standing (for disinfecting-powder).

Hull.—Mr. W. H. Hammond (for drugs and medicines), to Anlaby Road Workhouse.

Isle of Wight.—Messrs. Percival, London (for sanitas, carbolic soap, saltpetre, and borax); Messrs. Jordan & Stanley, Newport (for arrowroot, 8*d.* per lb., and meat-extract, 5*s.* 6*d.* per dozen tins).

Kington.—Mr. T. H. V. Morris, Hereford (for cod-liver oil).

Merthyr.—Mr. C. H. Jones, Merthyr (for drugs).

Midhurst (Sussex).—Mr. C. H. Bowyer (for cod-liver oil at 9*s.* per gallon); Mr. C. Funnell (for carbolic soap at 3¼*d.* per lb.).

Newent.—Newent Drug Company (for trusses and cod-liver oil).

Orsett.—Mr. A. Dyson, Grays (for drugs).

Strood.—Sanitas Company (Limited) (for disinfecting-fluids); Jeyes' Sanitary Fluids Company (Limited) (for carbolic soap).

Wolverhampton.—Messrs. P. Harris & Co. (Limited) (for drugs to the Workhouse Infirmary, 37*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.* for the half-year); Mr. A. E. Beresford (carbolic-soap, at 14*s.* per cwt.); Messrs. Harris & Co. (drugs to the dispensary, 55*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*).

Slippery Elm for Infants.

An inquest was held at Leicester, on March 23, on the body of a child, 5 months old, named Bent. It was stated that the mother had given the infant a preparation called "slippery elm," which she had purchased from a herbalist. The doctor who was called in stated that the preparation was apparently an American one, and was unfit for a child. The parents were censured.

To Drug-trade Cricketers.

The Willows Cricket Club desire us to make it known that they have the following dates open:—Away, June 17 and July 15; at home, August 19, September 2 and 16. Communications should be addressed to the Hon. Secretary, Mr. E. Miller, 40 Aldersgate Street, E.C.

To Poison-device Inventors.

We are asked to state that the members of the Sunderland Chemists' Association will be glad to receive samples of bottles, appliances, &c., for the storage of poisons in compliance with the recently-issued regulations. All samples to be sent to Mr. R. H. Bell, 27 Thornton Place, Sunderland.

London County Council Items.

At the meeting of the L.C.C. on March 21 it was decided that the salary of Dr. F. Clowes, chemist of the Council, be increased this year from 700*l.* to 800*l.*, and subsequently to 1,000*l.* a year by two annual instalments of 100*l.*

Mr. T. H. W. Idris (Idris & Co., Limited) has been appointed Chairman of the Rivers Committee.

Mr. R. A. Robinson, 95 Brompton Road, S.W., has been appointed Chairman of the Industrial and Reformatory Schools Committee, and representative of that committee on the Council's General Purposes Committee.

Mr. J. McDougall, F.C.S., has been appointed Vice-Chairman of the Small Holdings Committee of the Council, and to represent the Rivers Committee on the General Purposes Committee.

A Chemist Charged with Embezzlement.

At the Croydon Court, on Tuesday, John Hutchinson Wood (35), chemist, of 72 Handcroft Road, Croydon, was charged on three counts with embezzling sums of money belonging to the Postmaster-General while prisoner was postmaster of a sub-office in Handcroft Road.

Henry Boorer, a butcher, of 91 Handcroft Road, said that on February 13 he handed prisoner 8*l.* to be deposited in the Post-office Savings-bank. He did not receive the usual acknowledgment, and spoke to the prisoner, who said he would see about it.

Robert Coutts, chief clerk at the Croydon Post-office, said that on going into the accounts of prisoner's office he found a deficiency of about 15*l.*

Wm. Thos. Edwards, a Post-office clerk, who said he made investigations which led to prisoner's arrest, stated there were 3,000 Savings-bank accounts opened at prisoner's sub-office, and it would be necessary to examine all the books to ascertain the total deficiency.

Prisoner was remanded, bail being refused.

Irish News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Local Government Board and Guardians.

The Local Government Board have informed the Poor-law Guardians in Ireland that on and after April 1 recoupment of one-half the cost of drugs and surgical appliances will be allowed annually under the Local Taxation (Ireland) Act, provided the articles purchased are in accordance with the prescribed regulations, and that the grant for medicines heretofore made out of the rates will cease.

At a meeting of the Clones Board of Guardians a letter was read from the Local Government Board specifying the conditions under which medical appliances and medicines are in future to be contracted for. It was decided to allow the new Board to deal with the medicine-contract.

The Kinsale Board of Guardians have debated on the Local Government Board's circular, and state their opinion that the cost of analysing samples of drugs would in most cases exceed any recoupment that might be made, thereby rendering the rebate nugatory.

The Dungannon Board of Guardians have suggested to the Local Government Board the establishment of a central medicine-depôt in Dublin for all workhouses and dispensaries in Ireland, so as to avoid multiple contracts and the necessity of local analysing of medicines supplied by contractors.

At a meeting last week of the Killarney Poor-law Guardians Dr. Hugh Brosnan, medical officer of the Union, brought before the Board a letter received from the Local Government Board relating to the supply of medicines and surgical appliances which had been sent to him for report. He suggested that the L.G.B. be asked to have drugs manufactured in Ireland.

Action against Chemists.

At Belfast Messrs. Stewart, Duncan & Co. sued John Clarke & Co. (Limited), wholesale chemists and druggists, to recover 30*l.* 11*s.* for goods sold and delivered. The case was brought for the recovery of the price of some empty casks, which defendants alleged were received damaged. After a two-days' hearing, his Honour granted a decree for 32*s.* 6*d.*, the price of ten casks which the defendants admitted were good.

Chemist's Lawsuit.

At the Ulster Assizes, on March 23, an action was brought by Mr. B. Cunningham, L.P.S.I., 29 Dublin Road, Belfast, against Messrs. F. Creighton, builders, Belfast, to recover damages for alleged trespass. The case was mentioned in the *C. & D.*, March 4, page 359. It was alleged that the defendants entered the plaintiff's pharmacy and drew away large quantities of water, which compelled plaintiff to incur great expense in providing water for domestic and business purposes. The defence was a denial of the acts complained of. The jury found a verdict for the defendants.

The P.S.I. Circular.

The Warrenpoint District Council have deferred consideration of the Pharmaceutical Society's circular (*C. & D.*, March 11, page 392).

The Ballymoney District Council received the circular, but decided to take no action in the matter.

Drug-contracts.

The Cork Chemical and Drug Company have been appointed contractors for the supply of medicines to the Skibbereen Board of Guardians, the Ballymoney Poor-law Guardians, the Guardians of Down Union, the Kilmallock Union, and the Cork Board of Guardians. In the last case they were also appointed to supply the medical appliances.

The Medical Requisites Company, Cork, are to supply surgical appliances to the Skibbereen Board of Guardians.

Mrs. English has been appointed contractor for drugs and medical appliances to the Mullingar Union.

Messrs. Fannin & Co., Dublin, are the appointed contractors for surgical instruments for the Kilmallock Union.

Mr. Crowley, L.P.S.I., has been reappointed medicine-contractor to the Killarney Poor-law Guardians.

Messrs. J. Clarke & Co. (Limited), Belfast, are the contractors appointed for the supply of medicines and surgical appliances to the Downpatrick Union.

Company-meeting.

The annual general meeting of the firm of H. Williams & Co. (Limited), grocer-druggists and dispensing chemists, has been held at Dublin. The report showed that the net profits for the year were 7,624*l.*, and dividends on the ordinary and preference shares at the rate of 10 per cent. and 6 per cent. respectively were made. The Chairman (Mr. Williams) complained of the want of support from the shareholders, all of whom and their friends, he said, should be customers. They had opened a new branch at Westland Row.

Personal.

Mr. William J. Baxter, M.C.P.S.I., Chairman of the Coleraine Urban District Council, has been appointed a Justice of the Peace for the county of Londonderry.

Dr. George Stoney has been presented by the Royal Dublin Society with the first Boyle gold medal for research in pure science in recognition of his services to science. The Boyle medal has been instituted in commemoration of the Hon. Robert Boyle, the well-known scientist.

Business Changes.

The pharmacy in North Street, Belfast, conducted for the past twenty-seven years by Dr. F. E. Beck, who died recently, is to be sold.

Dr. J. C. McWalter, M.P.S.I., proprietor of Leonard's Medical Halls, Dublin, opened a new branch-pharmacy at 28 James's Street on Monday. Dr. McWalter has now six pharmacies in Dublin. A feature of the opening of this pharmacy has been the distribution of gifts to customers; these are to be continued until the end of next week. The gifts, which vary from day to day, include soap, vaseline, toothbrushes, health-salt, sulphur and cough lozenges.

Scotch News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Poison Regulations in Edinburgh.

The following letter has been sent to all chemists in Edinburgh who dispense parochial medicines:—

Edinburgh Parish Council Chambers,
Castle Terrace, Edinburgh, March 21, 1899.

Dear Sirs,—

Poisonous Drugs.

I am instructed by my Council to call your attention to the order issued by the Privy Council regarding the sale of poisonous substances, which must be supplied to patients in special bottles. You will please carry out this order so far as we are concerned, and charge the Council for the bottles supplied.

I am, &c.,
Andrew Ferrier, Inspector and Clerk.

Calcium Nitride, the analogue of calcium carbide, has been prepared by Moissan. When treated with water the nitride evolves ammonia gas, so that to prepare solution of ammonia one has only to put a piece of the nitride in water and shake. It is not yet commercial.

The "Life Plant" is the name Consul Aymé gives to a wild plant which grows on the island of Guadeloupe. Its peculiarity is that the leaves, if broken off from the plant, throw out roots, and produce in a few weeks a new plant. With cultivation the plant attains the height of 4 feet, and produces red-and-yellow flowers, and it is believed it could be successfully cultivated as a house or greenhouse plant in this country.

French News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

"Un peu de Vieille Pharmacie" was the subject of a lecture given by M. Preud'homme, a well-known Paris pharmacien, in the rooms of the Union des Femmes de France (Red Cross Society), Chaussée d'Antin, Paris, a few days ago.

Alcohol for Lighting, Heating, &c.—Under the auspices of the International Bank of Paris a company has been formed, with a capital of 1,500,000f. (60 000*l*), for exploiting the Denayrouze, Dusart, and other patents for providing lighting, heating, and motive-power by alcohol. This and other projects of a similar nature appear to be well supported, though the public has so far taken but little interest in the matter.

Does Iodine Exist in the Air?—That is a question which M. Armand Gantier has been answering to the Academy of Sciences. He filtered air through glass-wool No iodine could be detected in the filtered air in any case; neither could any soluble iodides be found in the deposit on the glass, but minute traces were detected in the solid deposit after this had been fused with potash, showing that the iodine was present in the form of complex iodo-compounds, perhaps suspended spores, lichens, or algæ. Sea air contained thirteen times as much iodine as Paris air, the latter containing only 0013 milligramme per 1,000 litres.

The Pharmacien Doctor's Degree.—It seems somewhat odd that a mixed faculty like Lille, where all the professors are M.D.'s and few are pharmacists, should have practically decided to grant the degree of "Doctor in Pharmacy," so strongly criticised by the medical profession. But the explanation is probably to be found in the fact that the Paris School of Pharmacy, as well as several of the leading provincial faculties, such as Lyons, Bordeaux, and Montpellier, having decided to grant the degree, Lille must necessarily follow suit, otherwise the pharmacy students will simply go elsewhere to take their pharmacien-doctor's diploma.

A *X*-rays Misdemeanour.—The Röntgen rays were the subject of an interesting lawsuit in Paris last Saturday. The plaintiff, a Mme. Mockert, had been radiographed as a means of finding out whether a surgical operation was necessary for a hip-joint complaint. A specialist took the radiographs, and made her pose three times: on the first occasion for forty minutes, and on the others for forty-five minutes and an hour and a quarter respectively. It was decided that an operation was not necessary, but after the second exposure it became evident that the rays had scorched the skin, and a few days after the third attempt a wound developed, and evidence was brought to show that the patient suffered so terribly that her reason was at one time despaired of. Five doctors had been requisitioned, whose fees amounted to 3 500f. (140*l*.). Mme. Mockert now claimed 5 000f. (200*l*) as damages from the radiographer. Defendant's counsel sought to prove that the Röntgen-rays operation had been properly conducted, and he read a letter in court written to his client by Dr. Bardet, Secretary of the Therapeutical Society and head of the laboratory at the Pitié Hospital, demonstrating that ninety-nine people out of a hundred can support an hour's exposure to the *x* rays, but it occasionally happens that a patient will suffer from a burning sensation after only fifteen minutes' exposure. The Court decided, before judgment is given, that a committee of medical experts should be asked to give their opinion on the following points:—(1) the maximum duration of pose in the application of the Röntgen rays; (2) the minimum distance at which a patient should be placed from the apparatus; (3) if there is any danger in using the electric power supplied by the public wires.

The following chemicals of British manufacture were imported into Havre during 1898:—Copper sulphate, 25 tons [1897, 50 tons]; boracic acid, 2 tons [1897, 1 ton]; caustic soda, 52 tons [1897 14 tons]; bicarbonate of soda, 18 tons [1897, 5 tons]; ammonia salts, 30 tons [1897, 50 tons].

Colonial and Foreign News.

Quinine in Italy.—The quinine-factories at Genoa and Milan are busy just now. The Government is preparing a law to take the manufacture and sale of quinine into its own hands, and the law is likely to pass.

Roumanian Ether.—It is reported that a M. Solomonica is forming a syndicate for the construction of a large ether-factory at Bucharest. There is a good consumption of ether in Roumania (1,000,000 kilos. a year), and it is all imported.

The Pope and Somatose.—The Pope's recovery at such an advanced age, when his life was almost despaired of, is attributed largely to the use of somatose, which was prescribed by Professor Mazzoni, along with chicken-jelly and yolk of egg, and to be taken every two hours, with sweetened cognac between times.

Down on the Stores.—A Bill has been introduced into the Senate at Albany prohibiting department stores from dealing in any patent or proprietary medicines or drugs whatsoever, or putting up or furnishing upon physicians' prescriptions, or otherwise, any compound, mixture, or combination of ingredients containing medicines or drugs.

Kipling's Medicine.—During the illness of Mr. Rudyard Kipling, it was stated that Mr. J. J. Ottinger, of Philadelphia, had supplied the medicine to Drs. Janeway and Dunham, who attended Mr. Kipling. A *Pharmaceutical Era* representative, who called at Mr. Ottinger's store to verify the truth of the statements, was told that "men of honour keep some things to themselves."

Pharmacy in Queensland.—In the Pharmaceutical list for 1899 which is published by the Pharmacy Board of Queensland, we find the names of seventeen chemists and druggists with the British qualification. There are also three pharmaceutical chemists (G.B.), and one gentleman registered by the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland. The list contains 182 names in all.

German Inconsistency in regard to patent-medicine advertising has again been illustrated in the case of Warner's safe cure. The editor of a Hamburg paper was censured by the Supreme Court of the district for allowing a Warner advertisement to be put in his paper by a Munich firm; but the same advertisement has been permitted in Hanover. The explanation given is that it could not be proved that the Munich firm consciously helped to distribute advertisements in praise of patent medicines, and as Warner & Co. trade abroad they are exempt.

Pharmacy Legislation in Canada.—A Bill restricting the sale of drugs and patent medicines to pharmacists has been introduced into the Canadian Legislature. To this Bill the Grocers' Association, backed by the department stores and cutters, added an amendment giving them the right to sell patent medicines and all drugs not in the schedule. The Bill was referred to the Legislation Committee, who examined various witnesses for and against the amendment. Amongst those examined were Mr. J. E. Morrison, editor of the *Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal* and chemist to Messrs. Lymans, Sons & Co., of Montreal, who was summoned by the Government as an expert. His evidence was all in favour of the restriction, and he drew attention to the dangers to public health if the grocers' amendment became law, instancing the condition of things in England as an example of the imperfections of pharmacy law. Being taunted subsequently with the statement that he had said "English pharmacists were no good," Mr. Morrison strongly protested against any such construction being put on his words. What he did say was that the English pharmacy law was no protection to the public and was the worst in existence, but that was not the fault of the English pharmacists, who were all right. The committee referred all the evidence to the House, and when the Bill again came up for discussion various amendments were rejected, but at the third reading an amendment allowing grocers to sell patent medicines, but no other drugs, was passed.

Festivities.

C.A.A. Cinderella.

The fourth and last C.A.A. Cinderella Dance of the season was held at the Portman Rooms on March 23, and passed off very successfully. There were some 150 dancers present. Messrs. C. W. Martin and A. H. Soloman again officiated as M.C.'s.

Dinner at Newcastle.

The annual dinner of the Newcastle and District Chemists' Association took place at the Hotel Métropole, Newcastle, on March 22, the President (Mr. F. E. Schofield) in the chair. The attendance was large, and included, besides the members of the Association, the Mayor of Morpeth, Professor Oliver, M.D. (Newcastle), Councillor L. Thompson (President of the Sunderland Chemists' Association), and others The toast of "The Pharmaceutical Society" was proposed by Mr. G. F. Merson, who expressed the opinion that they should take a leaf out of the book of various trade organisations in the country with a view to bettering their condition. Mr. F. R. Dudderidge replied. "The Medical Profession" was proposed by Mr. T. Maltby Clague, who, in the course of his speech, said medicine had made very considerable advances during recent years, and amongst other things the use of extracts of various glands had become common. But long before these had become so prevalent all the knowing physicians had discovered that there was an animal extractive from one of the most mysterious parts of the body which was of great value in the treatment of maladies. This was the extract of "gumption," obtained from the brains of pharmacists. The toast was responded to by Professor Oliver. Mr. R H Bell (Sunderland), in toasting "The Newcastle and District Chemists' and Kindred Associations," complained that 80 or 90 per cent. of the work of dispensing had been taken out of their hands by the employment of unqualified men in doctors' surgeries. He hoped the General Medical Council would recommend the profession to give the work to practical men. Other toasts followed, and an enjoyable evening was spent.

Smoker (A. & H.) II.

The second, and, alas! the final, smoker for the season of the Lombards Society was held in the Corn Exchange Tavern, Mark Lane, E.C, on March 27 The chair was occupied by Mr. M. Parkhouse, who was supported by Messrs. Capel, Alfred and Reginald Hanbury, W. Ralph Dodd, F. E. Moss-Millar, Clenyg Jones, and J. Newton (Messrs. Barron, Harveys & Co.). During the evening a telegram from Mr. Bradbury (one of the firm's representatives), at present in Ireland, was read and enthusiastically received. It was sent from Tipperary, and said, "Me sperrit is wid ye, and it's a foine night I hope ye'll be havin'." The hopes of the genial Irish representative were verified, for a most enjoyable evening was passed, with the help of admirably-sung quartettes and an unforgettable quintette of male voices, and numerous solos—humorous, amorous, warlike, and pathetic. The tenor sentiment was well sustained by Mr. Ernest Marriot (who gave Balfe's "Good Night, Beloved"), Mr. Sadleur Browne (a serenade), and Mr. J M. Sillitoe ("Take a Pair of Sparkling Eyes") The baritone and basso numbers of Messrs. T Miller Scott and E. Allen were well worthy of the enthusiasm which they evoked, while Messrs James Avon and Harry Hall who had charge of the humour, upheld the most popular traditions. Mr. J Avon sang two clever parodies, one, "The Amorous Cocklefish," a skit on the popular "Amorous Goldfish," of Geisha fame; the other a variation of the undying "Tatcho" song, with a lifelike Harry Randall chorus. Two extra items, contributed by Mr. H Browne, must not be forgotten. Mr. Browne repeated his inimitable "Nini, Ninette, Ninon," and also told an amusing tale of a sweet but light-fingered little lady. The accompaniments were ably supplied by Mr. Reginald Bellew.

Bradford Chemists' Association.

A meeting of the Bradford and District Chemists' Association was held on Tuesday at the County Restaurant, Bradford, Mr. A H Waddington (President) in the chair.

Mr. S. N Pickard read a paper on "P.A.T.A. Matters," in the course of which he traced the history of the Association, which, he said, was the outcome of a retailers' movement, but had undoubtedly been of benefit to proprietors and wholesalers also. The greatest obstacle to success was that the Association did not yet speak for the whole trade. A proof of the success of the Association was that the big cutters were leaving no stone unturned to defeat them. If the rank-and-file of the Association would only show a tithe of the energy which had been forthcoming from their enemies, a vast amount of good could be done.

Mr. J. O. Moulson said the P.A.T.A. could not prevent the proprietor from selling to anyone who was cutting.

Mr. J. A. Mitchell said he subscribed to the P A T.A., and should continue to do so as long as he saw any remuneration from it; but it seemed to him that the proprietors concerned simply did the thing for their own advantage. It was still the business of the chemist to push his own articles. Of the 280 articles on the list not more than half-a-dozen were of note. He thought there was not much chance of its ultimate success.

The President agreed with Mr. Mitchell. It appeared to him that the principal thing for them to do was to see that they gave fair opportunity to their own preparations.

Mr. Rogerson, Mr. Newbould, and Mr. Sol. Taylor, of Manchester, also spoke, and a resolution to support the Association, and recommending face-value, was ultimately carried.

Photographic Notes.

By a Pharmaceutical Camerist.

Hyposulphite of Soda.

In an editorial note last week reference was made to keeping this salt ready put-up in 1-lb. packets. Messrs. Barclay & Sons (Limited) send us a sample 1-lb. package to show how to put up "hypo" for chemists in packages ready for sale. The salt is in small clean crystals, packed in vegetable parchment and cardboard cases.

The New Price-list

of Mr. Jonathan Fallowfield, 146 Charing Cross Road, W., is ready. Most chemist-dealers are already familiar with this bulky red-covered annual, which many are accustomed to use as a reference book on account of its comprehensiveness. Some reproductions of photographs taken with the Facile and Premier hand-cameras are among the finest specimens of Swanntype I have ever seen.

The very newest photographic printing-paper is

Ozotype,

of which paper Mr. T. Manly gave a demonstration before the Royal Photographic Society on Tuesday night. The process is a modification of the carbon process, but with important differences and some advantages. Paper is first sensitised with a solution made as follows:—

	Parts
Manganous sulphate	14
Potash bichromate	7
Water	100

—and, after drying, is exposed under the negative to daylight until the high lights are visible, a faint image resulting, being very similar to that yielded by platinum-paper, which it also resembles in sensitiveness. The print is then washed in water until the washings are colourless, and dried. A piece of unsensitised carbon tissue (which, of course, can be of any desired pigment) is then soaked in the following solution for one minute at a temperature of 70° F.:—

Hydroquinone	1 gramme
Glacial acetic acid	3 c.c.
Water	1,000 c.c.

—and the manganese-print introduced and brought face to face with the tissue; they are then taken out and gently squeezed together, and allowed to dry. The next step is to soak it for an hour in cold water and then in hot water (102° to 105° F.) to remove the backing, and develop the print with the hot water in the same way as a carbon-print. In conversation with Mr. Manly afterwards, I was told that the sensitising process has been protected, and that the patent covers the use of manganese, cobalt, and metallic salts in conjunction with salts of chromium, and that it is intended to place the paper on the market at an early date.

The Winter Session.

Royal Institution.

Transparency and Opacity.

This was the title of last Friday's discourse by Lord Rayleigh. He began by defining the terms opacity and transparency, and demonstrated the effect of placing coloured solutions before the image of the spectrum. The effects of snow-clouds and glass in refracting and reflecting light were mentioned, and, in connection with the spectroscope, he showed a new form of one he had recently constructed. It consisted of ten right-angled prisms arranged side by side in a long tube which was filled with bisulphide of carbon and benzol. Some of the advantages claimed for the instrument were that the light underwent no refraction for that part of the spectrum for which the adjustment was made, that irregularities in the glass became of less effect, and that loss of light by reflection was got rid of. It was a disadvantage that the instrument was easily affected by changes of temperature, which altered the refractive index of the liquid. The resolving power of such an instrument was very great, and by its aid he was able, probably for the first time, to exhibit on the screen the separation of the D-lines of the sodium spectrum. From a consideration of this regular mixture of glass and liquid, as he thought it might be called, he passed on to speak of mixtures in which powdered glass and other materials in a similar condition were concerned. A small bottle containing powdered glass only was, he showed, opaque and would not allow a beam of light to pass, but when it was filled up with a liquid having the same refractive index as the glass, light did get through, and was, moreover, of a surprising degree of monochromatic purity, owing to the fact that the range of rays which did not meet with obstruction was very small. In conclusion, he spoke of the obstruction caused by particles small as compared with the wave-length of light. The blue colour of the sky, which originated in this way, was generally held to depend on fine foreign matter suspended in the atmosphere, the theory being illustrated by adding acid to a solution of hyposulphite of soda, which caused an exceedingly fine precipitation of sulphur. This hypothesis he was disposed to doubt, and brought forward an argument tending to show that the light was dispersed by the molecules of the air itself, and that, therefore, it was unnecessary to appeal to the existence of foreign matter in the atmosphere. The number of molecules of air in a cubic metre was given as many million times a million millions.

During the discourse the lecturer facetiously apologised to the Chairman, Sir Fred. Bramwell, for giving measurements in the metric system, as he had become so accustomed to use it during his researches that it was difficult to shake off the habit.

In the Library Professor Norman Collie's photographs of the Canadian Rockies were shown, and attracted considerable attention.

The lecture-arrangements after Easter include the Tyndall lectures on "Electric Eddy-currents," by Professor Silvanus P. Thompson; three lectures on the "Atmosphere," by Professor Dewar; and two lectures on "Water-weeds," by Professor L. C. Miall. The Friday evening meetings will be resumed on April 14, when a discourse will be delivered by Professor A. W. Rücker on "Earth-currents and Electric Traction." Succeeding discourses will follow on subjects to be announced, by Dr. F. W. Mott, Professor C. A. Carus Wilson, Dr. W. J. Russell, Professor T. Preston, Sir William Martin Conway, and Mr. H. G. Wells.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

Evening Meeting.

At Dublin, on March 20, the usual meeting of this Society was held, the President (Mr. Robert J. Downes) in the chair.

A lecture was delivered by Dr. J. L. Baskin, M.P.S.I., on

New Official Preparations.

Dr. Baskin said the subject of the new official preparations was one that possessed much interest for all connected with medicine and pharmacy. There was very little to be said at present about new official preparations as they had not been sufficiently tried by experience. He purposed reviewing briefly the new galenical preparations, and began by commenting in detail on the groups of galenicals of the B.P., and made running comments upon them. In connection with hypodermic injections the speaker said that 1 oz. of the poison of the cobra di capello could, under certain conditions, be swallowed without ill effects, as the digestive ferments of the stomach destroyed the action of the poison, but one-fiftieth part injected into the system would prove fatal. The remedy for snake-poison was to rub ammonia well into the wound and to swallow brandy in vigorous doses. The absence from the B.P. of Heberdon's ink was adversely commented on. It was an Irish mixture, and did good. There was a great improvement, he thought, in the monographs on oils. The absence of saffron from the Pharmacopœia was due to an appeal from the Indian service to the British Medical Council. Tinctures were then spoken about, and the dosage system which formerly prevailed was contrasted unfavourably with existing uniformity. The lecture, which was entirely extempore, concluded with a few remarks calculated to stimulate students to greater exertions.

The President, in conveying the vote of thanks to the lecturer, said Dr. Baskin had shown them how much they ought to know. There were not many who could run through the British Pharmacopœia from memory and without notes. He felt it a grievance that Heberdon's ink should be omitted from the B.P., as also Donovan's solution. He thought when a pharmacopœia was compiled the work of men such as Heberdon, Donovan, and Easton should be preserved in a volume which should be the Westminster Abbey of pharmacy. (Applause.) Ung. acid. carbolici he had had some trouble with; he found it very hard to dispense, it not having the appearance of an ointment at all.

Dr. Baskin, in acknowledging the vote of thanks, said that if a professor's name was handed down in medical literature, why not in pharmacy? There ought to be no difference in practice.

Liverpool Chemists' Association.

A meeting was held on Thursday, March 22, Mr. John Bain (Vice-President) in the chair. Messrs. N. W. Rutter and F. W. Dyke were elected members.

Miscellaneous Communications.

Mr. Prosper H. Marsden asked if any members had handled the persulphates of potassium and sodium. He had received an order for some of the potassium salt which was required for dressing wounds, the idea being that in coming into contact with the wounded surface oxygen was evolved from the persulphate, and this effected a speedy healing. In the current issue of the *Practitioner* there was a note upon the use of persulphates in surgery, by Mr. Reginald H. Lucy, M.B., in which the formula for the salt was said to be KSO_4, but that could not be squared with valency, and $K_2(SO_4)_2$ is the simplest expression.

A circular from the Federation of Local Associations regarding the sale of strong drugs, such as ammonia, was read.

Mr. T. F. Abraham thought it would be better to let the matter alone. It would only be by the suffering of the public that a change would be made. Mr. R. C. Cowley differed from this view, and the Chairman thought it would be well to take action.

Mr. Harold Wyatt, jun., then read his note on

Tinctura Aurantii, B.P. 1898.

In this he pointed out that dried cortex aurantii differs considerably according to its source. English-cut peel is fairly in accordance with the description "white within, &c.," as the 1885 B.P. puts it, whilst the foreign-cut peel has usually the whole of the white adhering. It follows that tinctures made from the latter vary both in bitterness and aroma. Pharmacists can now ensure having the right thing by

peeling the fruit themselves. The author submitted some results which he had noted in making the tincture, viz.:—

No. 1.

Sixteen fine Seville oranges, weighing 81½ oz., yielded—

Peel	21½ oz.
White from peel	11½ oz.
Juice	18 fl. oz.

Tincture.—20 oz. peel and 80 oz. alcohol 90-per-cent., when pressed, gave 91 fl. oz., dried exhausted marc of tincture 3½ oz.

No. 2.

Twenty medium Seville oranges, good as to peel but woolly internally, weighing 88 oz., yielded—

Peel	22 oz.
White from peel	13½ oz.
Juice	12 oz.

Tincture.—20 oz. peel and 80 oz. alcohol 90-per-cent., when pressed, gave 89 fl. oz.

The tinctures differed but slightly in colour, and when diluted with water were of the same aroma; but No. 2 was more bitter to the taste, this being due to the fruit being not quite fresh.

The juice was utilised by boiling to coagulate mucilaginous matter and pectin, skimming, and when cold percolating through enough granulated sugar to make it into a syrup of the same strength as syrup of lemons. On adding to this tincture, as directed in the B P, syr. aurantii, an exceptionally palatable flavouring-syrup, was produced.

After some remarks by Mr. Stockdale and Mr. Cowley, a paper by Mr. A. Sérée, pharmacien de la première classe, Paris, on

Latin in Pharmacy,

was read by Mr. Wyatt. The writer of the paper had taken seriously some remarks in the *Spatula* regarding the use of Latin in prescriptions, which the *Spatula* regards as an antiquated and useless proceeding. Mr. Sérée unhesitatingly said that Latin is practical and useful as a prescribing language, especially for international prescriptions. He submitted other reasons, and concluded by saying that the day will soon come when medicines everywhere may have the same designation, that the processes for their preparation may be identical, that weights and measures may be of the same system and value everywhere, and, finally, that we may have an international Pharmacopœia and an international or universal language, so that prescriptions shall be understood everywhere. The Latin language alone accomplished the last object. This opinion, coming from one writing in a country where Latin is not used in prescriptions, was applanded; and the Chairman, in moving a vote of thanks, said he concurred with the writer's conclusions. Mr. P. H. Marsden said French doctors were the very worst writers he knew—worse even than the English.

In the absence of Mr. Edwin Dowzard, F.C.S., the General Secretary read his paper on

The Determination of the Alkaloids in Belladonna-root.

The author recommended a process practically the same as that described by Lyons in "Manual of Pharmaceutical Assaying." From an average sample of the root a representative segment is taken of each piece. If the sample requires to be dried before grinding, the loss in weight is noted and the necessary correction made (moisture varies from 6 to 13 per cent.). Sift the powder through a No. 30 sieve. The author pointed out the importance of sampling in the way he suggested, as he had found a dried average sample powdered yield 0·43 per cent. alkaloids, while the whole batch dried and powdered gave 0·53 per cent. alkaloids. To assay the root take 10 grammes of the air-dried powder, or its equivalent of water-free powder, place in a 200-c.c. stoppered cylinder, and mix with 100 c.c. of Prollin's fluid [ether (·720), 90 c.c.; absolute alcohol, 8 c.c.; ammonia (·880), 2 c.c.].

The contents of the cylinder are agitated for a few minutes every hour during six hours, and allowed to stand over night. The clear liquid is then filtered through a small plug of cotton-wool, and 50 c.c. of the filtrate (=5 grammes of air-dried root) transferred to a cylindrical separator; the alkaloids are now extracted with three washings of 4-per-cent. sulphuric acid, as directed in the *C. & D*, March 11, page 401, and finished as there directed.

The following are amounts of alkaloids found in air-dried belladonna-root (principally of continental growth):—

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Sample 1 ...	Alkaloids, 0·40	Sample 11 ...	Alkaloids, 0·76
„ 2 ...	„ 0·74	„ 12 ...	„ 0·48
„ 3 ...	„ 0·56	„ 13 ...	„ 0·60
„ 4 ...	„ 0·59	„ 14 ...	„ 0·48
„ 5 ...	„ 0·80	„ 15 ...	„ 0·40
„ 6 ...	„ 0·42	„ 16 ...	„ 0·30
„ 7 ...	„ 0·44	„ 17 ...	„ 0·37
„ 8 ...	„ 0·72	„ 18 ...	„ 0·30
„ 9 ...	„ 0·58	„ 19 ...	„ 0·38
„ 10 ...	„ 0·54	„ 20 ...	„ 0·41

Midland Pharmaceutical Association.

A meeting of this Association was held, on March 23, at the Great Western Hotel, Birmingham, to discuss the Federation proposals and other trade matters. Mr. Jeffrey Poole (the President) was in the chair. Mr. R. D. Gibbs explained the proposals of the Federation *seriatim*, after which a general discussion took place, leading up to the following series of resolutions, which were carried unanimously:—

Ancient Titles.—It is desirable, in the interests of pharmacy, that firms trading under ancient titles, or non-descriptive titles, should also, in each pharmacy or shop, use or exhibit the name of the existing qualified manager or managers thereof.

Pharmaceutical Society.—The Midland Pharmaceutical Association promises to do all in its power to induce registered chemists to become members of the Pharmaceutical Society.

Poison Regulations.—This meeting of the Midland Pharmaceutical Association approves of the new Poisons Regulations.

Company-trading.—The discussion on this subject was postponed until the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society is in a position to state what form the proposed Pharmacy Bill is to take.

Additions to Poisons Schedule.—The Midland Pharmaceutical Association considers the present time favourable for urging on the Privy Council the necessity of adding to schedule 2 such poisons as liquid carbolic acid, stronger solution of ammonia, and strong acids.

Distinctive Title for Chemists.—This meeting of the Midland Pharmaceutical Association urges the Pharmaceutical Society to take steps to secure for qualified chemists a distinctive title.

During the discussion on the new Poison Regulations attention was called to Messrs. Southall's "Safe Poison Deposit"; labels and safeguards from Messrs. Silverlock, Townsend, and Thonger; clips for stock-bottles, and a device for distinguishing—in the dark, or when only part of the wrapper has been removed—bottles containing poisons.

Midland Chemists' Assistants' Association.

At a meeting of the above Association, held at Birmingham, on March 22, Mr. J. Spilsbury read

Some Notes on Practical Pharmacy.

Dealing first with spirit of nitrous ether and solution of ethyl nitrite, he stated, in regard to the former spirit, that besides the ethyl nitrite and aldehyde the spirit contained as products of decomposition the following substances:—Hydrocyanic acid, nitric acid, formic acid, acetic acid, oxalic acid, glycolic acid, glyoxalic acid, glyoxal, the aldehyde of glycol, and other aldehydes. Complicated as the reaction in the process of manufacture, and uncertain as the composition of the product was, it was somewhat surprising that the spirit still retained an official position. Although the process of the 1885 Pharmacopœia remained in the present issue, it was to be inferred from the character of the preparation generally met with in commerce that quite 90 per cent. was not made by that process, but by the old London or Redwood* process. His own modification had the following

* The B.P. process was devised by Professor T. Redwood, and is generally known as Redwood's process. The modification made in 1898 is important. The P.L. process is ancient.—Ed. *C. & D.*

proportions:—Alcohol, 3 parts; nitric acid, 1 part. During the colder season, when the temperature of the laboratory was under 50° F., it required very little heat to start the reaction, whilst during the summer months it was sometimes difficult to control the reaction. Great care was necessary to prevent a brisk reaction setting in before being discharged into the retort. From numerous samples examined he quoted the following as typical examples of variation:—

Age	Vol. NO from 5 c.c.	Wt. per cent. $C_2H_5NO_2$	HNO_2 per cent.	HNO_3 per cent.	C_2H_6O per cent. wt.
A. Three months	27·4	2·06	·528	·707	·994
B. Nine months ..	21·46	1·617	·723	·970	·9
C. Recent (about fourteen days)	41·1	3·09	1·05	1·40	1·86
D. Old (over twelve months) ...	17·5	1·31	1·13	1·51	·845

The author had found it impossible to make any comparison of value between the various samples, for whereas in samples B and D the amount of ethyl nitrite and aldehyde approached each other, the total acidity of D was over 50 per cent. greater. He had, however, generally observed that with age the acidity had not only been maintained, but slightly increased, probably by the further oxidation of aldehyde. One deduction might safely be made—viz., that the less free acid present, the more stable were preparations of ethyl nitrite, and the subsequent experiments with solution of ethyl nitrite strongly corroborated this opinion. Passing to the subject of

SOLUTION OF ETHYL NITRITE,

Mr. Spilsbury said while the B.P. enumerated the ingredients employed, it did not recommend any particular method of manipulation. The process generally adopted was that advocated by Dunstan and Short. On searching through some American publications about five years ago he was somewhat astonished to find that the manner of preparing an ethylic nitrite solution from sodium nitrite had been in use in the United States some years prior to any recognition of it in Great Britain. Besides the process with sodium nitrite and sulphuric acid, other processes were recommended, one in particular by the direct combination of nitrous oxide (N_2O_3) and ethylic alcohol. Owing to the loss by evaporation and other disadvantages attendant on manufacturing ethyl nitrite in large quantities by the Dunstan and Short method, the following modification suggested itself. The proportions were:—

Sodium nitrite (95 per cent.) ...	12 oz. 45 gr.
Sulphuric acid, by weight	8 oz. 114 gr.
Alcohol	1 gal.

The sulphuric acid was gradually mixed with half the alcohol, keeping it cool by surrounding the vessel with cold water. This was added to the other half of the alcohol containing the sodium nitrite. A glass vessel of the capacity of about 1½ gal. was all that was required in the way of apparatus, and the mixture was shaken twice each day until the reaction was complete. This stage might be ascertained by periodically taking a sample with a pipette, and, when solution of barium chloride ceased to give a precipitate, and the solution was only very faintly acid to litmus, the decomposition was complete. The process was conducted at the normal temperature of the laboratory. The product was diluted so that, when tested, 5 c.c. should yield 36·7 vol. [? c.c.] NO.

TINCTURES.

The tendency in pharmacy, and as reflected in the B.P., was to extend the use of highly concentrated preparations of drugs for the preparation of tinctures. Convenience in export trade, and for general use in countries where the tincture prepared direct from the drug was difficult to procure, were the reasons which commended their use. They were, he thought, a retrogressive step in pharmacy, as they deposited continuously on keeping, and did not faithfully represent the entire medicinal properties of the drug. Concentrated tinctures of triple or quadruple strength could, however, be prepared which would keep without depositing and contain the full amount of extractive and alkaloids when diluted. For instance, a tincture * of nux vomica of quadruple strength was prepared from the seeds, 1 oz. of which yielded 5 gr. of total alkaloids, the weak percolate being colourless, showing complete exhaustion. In this case, there was the risk of choking during percolation. In grinding nux-vomica seeds, owing to the resistance of the horny albumen, a certain amount of lashing back occurred in the mill, which had a tendency to first remove the hairs. These, if reserved and mixed in good proportion with the lower layers of the marc, obviated the choking tendency. Although not as valuable in alkaloids as the other portions of the seeds, they contained about 1 per cent. Another example was tincture of opium. Using opium yielding, when dried, 12 per cent. of morphine, a tincture of triple strength was prepared in which 1 oz. yielded 10·29 gr. of morphine. Tincture of belladonna was selected as a typical example of the advantage of preparing the tincture direct from the root over the method of diluting the liquid extract. The tincture prepared from a standardised extract = 0·22 alkaloid or B.P. requirement per oz. = 4·708 extractive per oz.; whilst one prepared from the root direct and of normal strength = 0·22 alkaloid = 7·436 extractive from 1 oz. = 60 per cent. increase. In the latter case the weight of root taken was calculated to produce about 24 gals. of tincture, whereas it actually produced 35 gals., of full alkaloidal value and containing double the amount of extractive that was in a tincture made from the liquid extract. In other words, a given weight of root would yield nearly 50 per cent. larger volume of tincture than if a liquid extract be first prepared and then diluted, showing the greater economy and more perfect exhaustion. Whilst fully valuing the standardisation of the alkaloids of B.P. preparations, the author maintained that it would ensure a perfectly uniform preparation if a minimum and maximum sp. gr. were also required. With reference to the standard for jalap required by the B.P., he mentioned that the old standard was quoted at from 10 per cent. to 15 per cent. yield of resin, and some samples had been known to yield as high as 22 per cent. The Pharmacopœia quoted 9 to 11, and it appeared from the results of recent estimates and inquiries he had made to be a trifle high.

NITRATE-OF-MERCURY OINTMENT.

This preparation was constantly being referred to owing to failure in the results. During the reign of the late B.P. the process adopted by him, and with equally good results as the present official method, was to mix half the quantity of acid containing the mercury with the melted fats at a temperature of 180° F., stir thoroughly until the reaction had subsided, maintaining the temperature at approximately 180° F., then gradually cool, still stirring the ointment, and when reduced to about 90° F. add the remainder of the nitric acid; stir till of normal temperature. By this process, the product kept as well as by the official method, if sufficiently stirred. If the preparation in the course of a month or six weeks assumed a more or less dull brown colour, it could sometimes be restored by the addition of a further small proportion of nitric acid.

Grimsby Chemists' Association.

The annual meeting of this Association was held on March 23, Mr. R. Cook, J.P., presiding, in the absence, through illness, of the President, Mr. Alderman Palmer, J.P. The officers elected for the ensuing year were:—Alderman E. Palmer, J.P., President; Mr. R. Cook, J.P., Vice-President; Mr. J. A. Hawdon, Treasurer; Mr. T. D. Sneath, Secretary; Mr. C. Dewing, Assistant Secretary; with Messrs. H. Colley, H. W. Colley, S. J. North, C. Wharton, and — Wright as council. Messrs. C. Willson and J. A. Moore were appointed auditors. The annual report submitted by Mr. S. J. North (retiring Secretary) showed a balance in

* This tincture, it will be noted, is five times the official strength. Ext. nucis vom. liq. contains 6 gr. of alkaloids per oz.—Ed. C. & D.

hand of 13*l* 4*s*. 5*d*. The number of members was the same as last year—viz., 20. The action of the Association in regard to the Poisonous Substances Bill last year was mentioned, and it was stated that the committee had decided to hold monthly meetings, and had engaged the rooms used by the Photo Society, 81 Victoria Street. A dinner followed the annual meeting, Mr. Cook presiding.

Great Yarmouth Chemists' Association.

A THOROUGHLY representative meeting of the chemists in business in Great Yarmouth and Gorleston was held at the Queen's Hotel, on March 23, Mr. W. S. Poll in the chair. It was unanimously resolved to form a Great Yarmouth Chemists' Association, and the following officers were elected:—President, Mr. W. Shepherd Poll; Hon Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. Harvey Palmer; Committee: Mr. H E. Goddard, Mr. J. F. Roberts, Mr. J. S. Shearman. It was decided to meet on the first Thursday in every month, except during the season (July, August, and September).

Manchester and North of England Optical Association.

THIS Association held its first annual meeting at Manchester on March 15. The officers elected for the ensuing year are all chemists. They are:—President, Mr. G. Bennett, Stockport; Vice-President, Mr. F. R. Cooper, Market Street, Manchester; Hon. Secretary, Mr. J. C. Kidd, Cheetham Hill, Manchester; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. G. J. Blore, Pendleton. At the next meeting, on April 19, Mr. W. S. Baxter, chemist, Bramley, is to read a paper.

Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants', and Apprentices' Association.

AT the meeting held at 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on March 22, Mr G. H C. Rowland (President) in the chair, Mr. GEORGE SINCLAIR read some notes on an Edinburgh prescription-book, which dated back to 1821, and belonged to H. C. Baildon & Son, Princes Street. Many examples of polypharmacy were quoted. The practically complete absence of proprietary preparations was pointed out, and the elegant and palatable medicaments of to-day were also conspicuously absent, the prevalent features being the number and variety of medicines prescribed for the same patient, the large quantities ordered, and the coarseness and repulsiveness of many of the compounds. An interesting formula for Dr. Thatcher's chalybeate pills, dated 1821, was almost identical with the formula for Blaud's pills. The original formula for Dr Hamilton's pills—compound extract of colocynth and extract of henbane—occurred several times. Potass. sulph. c sulph., for use in baths, was of very frequent occurrence. What seemed to be the original formula of black draught also appeared often. Nux vomica and hydrocyanic acid were not mentioned. There was a prescription for powders of granulated tin, also one containing essential salt of cinchona, but whether this was the cinchonino (a mixture of quinine and cinchonine) of Gomes, discovered in 1810, or the "sal essentiale de la Garaye" (calcium kinate) of Count Garaye, discovered in 1746, was not quite clear. Probably it was the latter.

Mr. RUTHERFORD HILL, in a practical demonstration, showed how, by means of simple appliances usually to be found in the back shop of a pharmacy, it was easy to illustrate the processes of distillation and electrolysis. The physical and chemical properties of carbon dioxide were illustrated by means of a syphon of potash-water; combustion of sulphur in oxygen and bleaching by means of sulphur dioxide, as contrasted with bleaching by chlorine, and other phenomena were illustrated and explained.

PATIENT (who has just had his eye operated upon) "Doctor, it seems to me ten guineas is a high price to charge for that job. It didn't take you ten seconds." Eminent Oculist: "My dear friend, in learning to perform that operation in ten seconds I have spoiled more than two bushels of such eyes as yours."

Business Changes.

Notices of changes in the retail trade, and opening of new businesses, are inserted in this section free of charge, if properly authenticated.

MESSRS. CHARLES YARROW & CO., wholesale druggists, have removed from 36 to 65 and 66 Basinghall Street, E.C.

MR. E. DAVIS, chemist, Newport, has removed from 30 Commercial Street to new premises at No. 28 in the same thoroughfare.

MR. W. HOLLAND, chemist, has purchased the business and property at Chatteris, Cambs, lately belonging to Mr. F. F. Blankley.

MR GRANVILLE WOOD, chemist, High Street, Oldham, is having built for him in Ascroft Street a large warehouse and laboratory with offices attached.

MR THOS. MILLER, of Harrogate, has taken over the business lately carried on by Mr. T. E. Handford at Yerburgh Street, Moss Side, Manchester.

MESSRS. A S. WATSON & CO. (LIMITED), of London and Hong Kong, have removed their London offices from 8 Fenchurch Buildings to 64 Crutched Friars, E C.

MR. MAX PHILIPON, 7 Savage Gardens, Crutched Friars, E.C., has been appointed agent for MM Fèvre Alland & Cie., Paris, whose specialities are cocaine, pilocarpine, salicylates, &c.

MR. THOMAS DUNN, of Launceston, has purchased the business recently carried on at 22 and 23 High Street, Barnstaple, by Messrs. J. Farleigh & Son, as drysalters, patent-medicine vendors, and dealers in medicated wines.

THE BUSINESS of the late Mr. Brain, chemist, in Abbeygate Street, Bury St Edmunds, which has been carried on since his death about two years ago by his widow and sons, will shortly be closed. A sale of the stock and fittings is announced.

MR. F. H. GLEW, chemist and radiographer, of 156 Clapham Road, has purchased from Mr. James Smart the business known as Kendall's Drug-store, 126 Clapham Road, and intends to carry on the same under the old title as a branch establishment.

MRS. NICOLE (daughter of Eugene Geraut) has just completed the fitting up of an aërated-water factory at Friern Barnet, where she is to do business as the Barnet Aërated-water Company. The refinement to which aërated-water manufacture has come nowadays is strongly evidenced by the fact that Mrs. Nicole has had the cylinder, pipes, and connections lined with gold, and all the water used is passed through the Berkefeld filters.

DRUGS and medicines valued at 2 366*l*. were exported from Havre during 1893, as compared with 2,748*l*. in 1897.

ICHTHYOL AS A TRADE-MARK.—The Austrian Administrative Court has decided against the judgment of the Austrian Ministry of Commerce, given on October 13, 1898 with regard to the use of the term "Ichthyol" by the Ichthyol Company in Hamburg, and has established the legality of this term. The Ministry of Commerce said, when the word was submitted for registration, that it already belonged to the general language, and that it referred in literature and trade to a particular preparation. By "Ichthyol" a particular kind of goods is understood which come under the head of those produced from sulphonic hydrocarbons. According to this the word "Ichthyol" embodies the meaning of the nature and the method of producing the goods. The Administrative Court considers this finding wrong, because by ichthyol preparations only articles produced by the Hamburg Ichthyol Company are meant, so that the question is not with the kind of goods, but with the species. The word "Ichthyol," in itself, gives no information as to the quality of or method of producing the goods, when the same word can be derived from the Greek word *ichthos*, fish, and the Latin word *oleum*.

Legal Reports.

Liability of Prescribers.

The Brennan Case in Johannesburg.

At the Johannesburg Criminal Court, on March 2, Dr. Frederick H. Brennan was charged with the culpable homicide of a Mrs. Robinson, aged 42, by giving a dangerous prescription which was negligently prepared, and as a result of which she died from strychnine-poisoning. The preliminary proceedings in this case have previously been reported in The Chemist and Druggist. Briefly, the facts are that Dr. Brennan, who is connected with the American Medical Company, prescribed for Mrs Robinson a 6-oz. mixture containing 1 oz. of liquor arsenicalis and 5 dr. of liquor strychninæ. Precipitation of the strychnine resulted, and the prosecution alleged that Mrs. Robinson received a fatal dose of the precipitate. The case has created much interest in Johannesburg pharmaceutical circles. Mr. Cleaver conducted the prosecution, and Mr. J. W. Leonard, Q.C., ex-Attorney-General for Cape Colony (one of the reformers who did his six months and paid 2,000*l.* fine) defended Dr. Brennan.

After some objections to the indictment had been disposed of, evidence was called for the prosecution. The deceased woman's husband testified to Dr. Brennan attending his wife and the medicine being supplied by a Mr. Korne, the manager of the American Medical Company. A white deposit was formed in the bottle. He described the symptoms which followed the fatal dose, and which resembled those of strychnine-poisoning. A sister of this witness and his son also gave evidence, after which witnesses testified to the autopsy. Dr. Albert Machel, who was called in when Mrs. Robinson became so ill, explained to the Court that the mixture contained a sediment like sand and something like long crystals. These crystals he separated and sent to Dr. Loevy for analysis. Mr. Lomes Field, an assistant with Messrs. Lennou & Co., gave evidence regarding the American Medical Company (in whose employment he used to be), also about the dispensing of such a mixture as Dr. Brennan prescribed. In cross-examination, he said that in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred where there was precipitation in a mixture, it was left to the dispenser to direct that the bottle should be shaken.

Mr. Ernest Korne, merchant, stated that he had been managing director of the American Medical Company, which was formed after the Speer Medical Company was liquidated. He was paid 40*l.* a month and commission, and his duty was to attend to correspondence and the books, but he occasionally made up prescriptions. Dr. Brennan was the doctor of the company, receiving 125*l.* a month, and a Mr. Archibald C. McWinter was an assistant. As far as he knew, Mr. McWinter was a qualified chemist, and had been trained in Glasgow. It was he who dispensed the prescription in this case. His whereabouts at present he could not tell, as McWinter had taken to drink, and after being warned was discharged by Dr. Brennan the first time he saw him drunk.

Some medical testimony was next given; then Mr. Lewis Thomas, a qualified chemist in the employment of Loewenstein & Co., Johannesburg, spoke as to the dispensing of liquor arsenicalis and liquor strychninæ together. In cross-examination, Mr Leonard showed his line of defence for the first time—namely, that in writing "Liq. ars." in his prescription, Dr Brennan meant the acid solution, as he was in the habit, like many Canadian and American doctors, of writing "Liq. pot. ars." when he meant Fowler's solution.

Dr Julius Loevy, analytical chemist, testified to the properties of strychnine, stating that it is soluble 1 in 5,000 of water. He said accused's prescription was a bad one, and referred to experiments which he had made in order to show Dr. Brennan and the prosecution that the alkaline liquor precipitates the strychnine of liquor strychninæ. He further stated that the highest amount of strychnine prescribed and dispensed according to European rule is 20 milligrammes, so that no more than 20 milligrammes should be placed in the hands of a patient at a time. [This is erroneous. The German Pharmacopœia gives the largest daily dose of strychnine nitrate as 20 milligrammes, but there is no rule requiring that not more than a day's supply should be dispensed.—Ed. *C. & D.*] Witness added that the strychnine when precipitated was exceedingly difficult to diffuse again. In cross-examination, Mr Leonard quoted from "The Art of Dispensing," page 195, a paragraph regarding precipitation of strychnine by alkalies, and the witness said that statement in "The Art of Dispensing" was absolutely wrong, and he had reason to believe that the book would be confiscated within a few months. European scientists agreed with him. He adhered to his statement that only 20 milligrammes of strychnine could be dispensed at a time in Europe. Mr. Leonard asked the Court to rule whether it was open for the jury to find the accused guilty because he had put too much strychnine in the bottle. This was a new charge. It was now asserted by Dr. Loevy that it was unscientific to place such a quantity of dangerous medicine as a 6-oz. bottle in the hands of a patient. That was not the charge at the preliminary examination, nor the charge in the indictment, and he was not prepared at this stage of the proceedings to obtain entirely new evidence to meet it. After some argument,

The Judge said he would direct the jury not to find the accused guilty solely because there was too much strychnine in one lot of medicine.

The cross-examination of Dr. Loevy was then continued. The Judge asked what would be done to a chemist in Germany who dispensed too much strychnine. Witness said it would depend upon the consequences. If there were no fatal results he would be lightly fined. Replying to Mr. Leonard, he said he was an analytical chemist, but had been an apothecary at Nice, where he had been in the habit of dispensing English and German prescriptions. In Germany strychnine was used in the form of pills and nux vomica, and never in a liquid form. He admitted that he had only six months' experience in Nice.

Dr. Schulz-Dumont, State Analyst, Pretoria, proved the precipitate to be strychnine. In cross-examination, he said he had a Berlin University degree. He had no experience of pharmacy, and knew nothing about the British Pharmacopœia.

Dr. P. A. H. Lillpopp, acting district surgeon, deposed that Mrs. Robinson's death was due to strychnine-poisoning, and in cross-examination denied that the symptoms were consistent with eclampsia but said they were not inconsistent with ptomaine-poisoning.

Mr. G. A Mangold was examined as to the physiological effects of strychnine and ptomaines and the symptoms of eclampsia. While he was being questioned about the dispensing of the prescription, a juryman interposed thus:—

If a chemist gets a prescription that is wrong, and he makes up a prescription, is the chemist or the doctor to blame?—The doctor is to blame.

Mr. Leonard: Who made you a legal expert-doctor? It is a question of law who is to blame.

The Witness: It has nothing to do with the chemist. If I desire it I can compel a chemist to make up a prescription whether it is right or wrong.

The Judge: It happens frequently in this country that doctors complain that chemists make mistakes?

The Witness: Yes, it sometimes happens that chemists have not the exact compounds in their shops which have been prescribed, and then they put in something else which they think will do just as well.

Dr G. A. F. Murray was the next witness. He considered that "liq. ars." was a loose way to prescribe, but that it could only mean liquor arsenicalis; whereupon Mr. Leonard produced a prescription of Dr. Murray's own containing nux vomica

The Doctor: That is a perfectly correct prescription. Nux vomica is not liquor strychninæ.

Mr. Leonard: But no quantity of nux vomica is specified.

The Doctor: The chemist ought not to have made that prescription up. I may have been there, and he may have asked me how much I meant. The chemist is the safety-valve; all doctors are liable to make mistakes.

Dr. W. G. Rogers was also examined for the prosecution, and corroborated the evidence of other medical witnesses. This closed the case for the prosecution.

For the defence the accused, Dr. Frederick H. Brennan, was the first witness called. He said he was a Master of

Surgery, first-class honours, of Trinity University, Toronto, a Fellow by examination of Trinity Medical College, with first-class honours, and a member by examination of College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario. He had practised in Canada for nine years, and in Johannesburg for nearly three years. Dr. Speer organised the American Medical Company. A long time after its organisation, the Secretary (Mr. Korne) asked him to take charge of the medical practice. At the time there was no chemist's shop connected with the business. This was started in August, 1897, about a year after he joined the company. He described the symptoms of Mrs. Robinson's illness. She suffered from weak heart and anæmia, and he prescribed this tonic mixture for her, which he had given hundreds of times without evil results. He abbreviated the words in his prescriptions when he wrote them in the company's office because the company's dispensers knew what he meant. When he meant Fowler's solution he wrote "Liq. pot. ars." By "Liq. ars." he meant the acid solution. In cross-examination, Dr. Brennan stated that the chemist's-shop licence was in his name, but he did not recognise any responsibility in connection with that department. Drs. Neal, Hamilton, Kendal, Franks, and Stanley were called for the defence, and stated that "liq. ars." meant a solution of arsenic, and any chemist with elementary knowledge would have used the acid solution. Several English chemists and druggists gave similar evidence, and counsel on both sides having spoken, Judge Morice summed up, stating that it had not been proved that defendant was responsible for the actual making-up of the prescription. Owing to the delay in making the *post-mortem* examination, he considered there was a doubt as to the cause of death. Moreover, it was not certain that the words "liq. ars." in defendant's prescription really meant liquor arsenicalis, the dangerous solution.

The jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

In discharging the accused the Judge said he was quite satisfied with the jury's verdict. The case had been a painful one for the accused, but he was himself largely to blame. It had been proved that certain irregularities had occurred in the chemist's shop for which he had the licence.

Saccharin Litigation.

In the Chancery Division, on March 24, before Mr. Justice Byrne, Mr. Neville, Q.C., mentioned that he had arranged with Mr. Moulton, Q.C., that a motion in the action of The Saccharin Corporation *v.* The Anglo-Continental Works (Limited) should stand over until the first day of next sittings.

A Chemists' Combine.

In the Court of Appeal, before Lords Justices A. L. Smith, Collins, and Romer, on Monday, the cases of Fraser *v.* Taylor and Fraser *v.* Taylor and Leslie came up.

Mr. Frank Dodd, for the defendant Taylor, said these were appeals from a decision by Mr. Justice Bigham in chambers upholding an order by the Master refusing the defendant Taylor unconditional leave to defend the actions, which were brought to recover sums of 1,000*l.* and 500*l.* respectively. The order was that the defendant should bring into court 500*l.* in the first action and 250*l.* in the second as a condition of leave to defend. Mr. Taylor was in 1897 desirous of acquiring a number of chemists' businesses carried on by Mr. Magor in the neighbourhood of Birmingham, with a view to the formation of a company. For this purpose he entered into an agreement with Mr. Fraser, the plaintiff, on April 3, 1897, in these terms:—

> I hereby acknowledge that you have this day paid to me a sum of 500*l.* for the purpose of paying the deposit required by Mr. Magor for the option of purchasing his chemists' businesses in or around Birmingham. It is understood and agreed upon between us that in the event of the company which I am about to promote proceeding to allotment I shall, within seven days after allotment, repay to you the said sum of 500*l.*, together with a bonus of 500*l.*, making together 1,000*l.*, and also cause to be transferred to you 1,000 fully paid-up shares in the company. Should the said company, from any reason whatsoever, not proceed to allotment you are not to call upon me to repay you the sum of 500*l.* unless it shall be returned to me by Mr. Magor under the terms of the agreement.

The agreement for the second advance of 250*l.* was on similar lines. What happened was that subsequently Mr. Magor repudiated his contract, negotiated with another promoter, and the company of Magor (Limited) was formed, and went to allotment; but that was not the company which the defendant, Taylor, was about to form under the terms of the agreement, and counsel submitted that none of the events had taken place which entitled Mr. Fraser to the return of his money or bonus. The Master, and the Judge following him, found that there was ambiguity in the defendant's affidavit, and on that ground ordered him to bring the sums stated into court. Since that order the defendant had made a clear and positive affidavit that the company which he was about to promote under the agreement never was promoted, it never went to allotment, no shares had been allotted to him, and the 500*l.* paid as deposit had not been returned, and counsel submitted that defendant was entitled to unconditional leave to defend.

Mr. Macklin was counsel for the plaintiffs.

Lord Justice Smith said this appeal was brought up on entirely new matter, and but for the affidavit, which had been sworn as late as March 23, he should have upheld the order appealed from. The defendant would have leave to defend, but he must pay the costs of this appeal, which had been brought about by his own action.

Appeal allowed accordingly.

A Chemist's Action for Restraint.

In the Chancery Division, on Tuesday, Mr. Wood moved, on behalf of Mr. Fletcher, a chemist, of Brierley Hill, for an interim injunction to restrain a Mr. Bloomer until trial or further order from being engaged in managing or assisting either by himself or in partnership with any other person in the business of a chemist and druggist.

Mr. Wood stated that in October, 1894, the defendant sold to the plaintiff the stock and goodwill of his chemist's business at Brierley Hill for 1,620*l.*, to be paid by instalments. By the agreement for sale the defendant covenanted that he would not enter into business as a chemist and druggist, either alone or in partnership with any other person, or allow his name to be used for the purpose of such a business within a radius of five miles from Brierley Hill, or solicit any of the customers of the business. In 1895 there was a further agreement, by which the plaintiff bought the interest in a prescription. That agreement was signed by the parties, and it did not alter the original agreement in any way except in respect of one clause. All the purchase-money was paid on March 25, 1895. On January 13, 1899, the plaintiff received a letter from the defendant's solicitors to the effect that all the purchase-money having been paid Mr. Bloomer was no longer under any obligation, and proposed setting up in business at Brierley Hill again. The defendant had not, in fact, set up in business for himself, but he had announced his intention of doing so, and he had acted as assistant to Pearsons (Limited), of 52 High Street, Brierley Hill, about forty yards from the old business-premises.

Mr. Micklem said the defendant's case was that the agreement of 1894 was superseded by another agreement of March, 1895.

Mr. Justice North: But, then, I don't see how you get over the articles of that agreement.

Mr. Micklem said there was a difficulty on the face of the agreement, but the last agreement was never in the defendant's possession, and he knew nothing of its contents until January of the present year. The agreement was prepared by the plaintiff's solicitors, and the defendant had no idea, until he saw it, that the provision on which the plaintiff relied was in it. Somehow or other the words must have slipped in the new agreement. It was intended that the old agreement should be entirely superseded by the new one. By the agreement of March, 1895, the defendant gave up a considerable portion of the purchase-money which was payable to him under the first agreement, and he also threw in a valuable prescription.

Mr. Justice North: You must take proceedings to get rid of the agreement.

Mr. Wood said the second agreement was the result of litigation between the parties.

Mr. Micklem said it was certainly the result of a contest between them as to the first agreement. But even upon the terms of the first agreement he submitted that the motion was ill advised, and that under its terms it was the intention of the parties that, as soon as the whole of the purchase-money was paid, the plaintiff and defendant were to be at arms'-length, and that the latter was to be entitled to set up in business if he so chose.

Mr. Justice North, without calling upon Mr. Wood to reply, said the question of the rectification of the agreement was not now before him. On the terms of the agreement, as they stood, he thought the plaintiff was entitled to the relief he asked, and he therefore granted an interim injunction.

Soap-making Next Door.

In the Court of Appeal, on Tuesday, the plaintiffs in the action of Hayer and another *v.* Jeyes' Sanitary Compound Company (Limited) appealed from the refusal of Mr. Justice Bigham to grant an interim injunction against the defendants restraining them from using machinery so as to constitute a nuisance.

Mr. Robson, Q.C., said the plaintiffs were the freeholder and tenant of a house in Plaistow built in 1878, close to the wall of which, in December last, the defendant company erected a shed in which they placed an engine and fan and stamping-machinery for stamping their soap. This machinery was worked from 6 o'clock in the morning to 8 at night, and the vibration was so excessive that it knocked the ornaments off the mantelpiece in the house. There was also great noise. Two of the sitting-rooms and bedrooms of the house had been made entirely useless to the tenant, whose wife had to put the children to sleep in the kitchen. The tenant, the freeholder, a surveyor and a doctor deposed to these facts in affidavit.

Mr. Witt, Q.C., for the respondent company, said this was a little house let at 8*s.* 6*d.* a week, and he submitted that no proper case was made out for an injunction.

Lord Justice Romer said the surveyor deposed that the house would be absolutely unlettable, as no one could live in it with comfort. The case seemed to him to be unanswerable.

At their Lordships' suggestion the parties consented to the appointment of an independent surveyor, upon whose report the Court should decide.

Rival Soaps.

In the Chancery Division, before Mr. Justice Kekewich, on Tuesday, an application was made by Mr. Warrington, Q.C., on behalf of Mr. Goodwin, who sold "Ivy Soap," to restrain an alleged passing-off by the Ivory Soap Company. There was also a motion for the rectification of the trade-marks register. Mr. Warrington said there was a conflict of evidence in regard to the motion, and it was not a case which he could ask his Lordship to decide upon affidavit-evidence. Accordingly, he asked that it might be set down for trial on an early day.

Mr. P. Ogden Lawrence, Q.C., for the defendants, said some of his clients were in America, and would have to come over to give evidence.

Mr. Justice Kekewich directed that the action should be set down for trial without pleadings, that an order for discovery of documents be made, with leave to apply to advance the hearing of the trial.

Mr. Lawrence suggested that the trade-mark application, which was to expunge the word "Ivory" from the trade-marks register, should also stand over.

Mr. Warrington said the matter depended upon a very few documents and facts. His client was selling ivy soap. He found the trade-mark "Ivory soap" upon the register, and thought that at some time it might be set up against him to prevent him from selling ivy soap, which he had been selling for some years.

Mr. Lawrence: We say that plaintiff has got his "Ivy" soap from our "Ivory." I shall raise the defence, when the case comes on for hearing, that the plaintiff is not a person aggrieved within the meaning of the Act.

After some discussion, the hearing stood over.

The Sale of Nitrate and Iodine.

In the Commercial Court of the Queen's Bench Division on Monday, the case of Lockett *v.* The Lagunas Nitrate Company came up on report before Mr. Justice Kennedy. Messrs. Lockett, of London and Liverpool, commission agents, had brought an action claiming for breach of a contract of 1892, appointing them agents in England for the sale of the company's nitrate and iodine from Chili. His Lordship sent the case to Mr. Pollock, Official Referee, who found that the plaintiffs were entitled to 20,000*l.* damages for loss of commission. He did not find they were entitled to any future commission, up to the expiry of the contract. But if he were wrong on this point in law he assessed the damages at an additional 5 000*l.* Plaintiffs were to give defendants a credit for 4 439*l.* paid out of court. The defendant company had temporarily shut their manufactory in Chili. There was a conflict of evidence as to whether their business would be resumed before the fluxion by time of the contract. His Lordship now directed that the matter be again referred to the Official Referee, for him to say whether he based his award of 5 000*l.* damages on the basis that the company would do business during these years, taking one year with another, which would have yielded the plaintiffs that sum if they had continued the agency.

Mr. Justice Kennedy gave judgment on Wednesday for the plaintiffs for 25 070*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.*, and the costs of the first reference. He gave costs of the second references and the appearances before him on March 27 and 29 to the defendants.

A Dispute About Chemical Plant.

On March 24, in the Queen's Bench Division before Mr. Justice Mathew, sitting for the trial of commercial causes, Messrs. Brooke, Simpson & Spiller (Limited), chemical manufacturers, of Atlas Works, Hackney Wick, sought to recover from Mr. Thomas George Webb (an inventor in business at Manchester) the sum of 419*l.* 19*s* 4*d.*, money paid by the plaintiffs to the defendant under a deed by which the latter undertook to erect for them an efficient plant for the concentration of sulphuric acid, the consideration for which payment, the plaintiffs said, had wholly failed. The plaintiffs also asked for a declaration that the defendant was not entitled to receive further moneys under the deed in question, and they claimed 500*l.* for breaches of covenant in the deed, damages for misrepresentation, and for breach of a verbal contract by which the defendant undertook to erect a proper coke-firing apparatus in lieu of a gas firing apparatus in the event (which happened) of the latter proving a failure. The defence was a denial of the various allegations, of the plaintiffs, and the defendant counter-claimed for 286*l.* 11*s.* 8*d*, being the amount owing for goods sold and delivered to the plaintiffs and the royalties payable by them as licensees of the defendant. Mr. Robson, Q.C., M.P., and Mr. Spencer Power were counsel for the plaintiffs, while Mr. T. Terrell, Q.C., Mr. Scarlett, and Mr. Parkin represented the defendant.

The case for the plaintiffs was that the defendant, among other things, had invented an apparatus for concentrating sulphuric acid. In 1896 Mr. Friswell, who was the chemist to the plaintiff company, and also one of its directors, visited the works of the National Explosives Company at Hayle, in Cornwall, where he saw the defendant's process at work with a coke fire, and was favourably impressed by it. The result was that he resumed negotiations with the defendant, whom he had seen a year or two earlier on the same matter, and the result was that an indenture of October 1, 1896, was entered into, by which it was agreed that the defendant's process should be adopted. The defendant was to fix up a complete apparatus, and the price of the installation was to be 375*l.*, but the defendant was also to receive 120*l.* per annum in royalties for five years. Mr. Webb was aware that it was intended to use a coke fire, but he urged the plaintiffs to adopt a Dowson's water-gas apparatus instead. Mr. Friswell was averse to this, and only consented on the undertaking by the defendant that if the gas arrangement was not satisfactory he would remove it at his own expense and substitute the coke-fire apparatus. It was alleged that the defendant made various representations about the gas apparatus and its capabilities which were not fulfilled. In the

result the defendant's suggestion was adopted, but with very ill success, three or four explosions occurring in the apparatus on the occasions when it was put in use by Mr. Webb, in consequence of which the plaintiffs insisted on it being removed and the coke fire substituted. The defendant declined to comply with this demand, and his case was that the Dowson's apparatus had not been proved unsuitable for the purposes to which it was intended to be put. He also alleged that the explosions were due to the plaintiffs' failure to supply him with dry steam, and giving him wet steam instead. Mr. Priswell denied that this could account for the explosions. As a proof of the adaptability of his invention to gas firing for heating the defendant pointed out that it was successfully working at the establishments of the Clayton Aniline Company, Manchester, and the National Explosives Company at Hayle at the time the plaintiffs entered into the contract with him. He did not press the adoption of the Dowson gas firing, but the plaintiffs decided to adopt it of their own free will after seeing its success elsewhere. The apparatus was erected in accordance with the specification, and the heating apparatus in competent hands could be set to work successfully in a very short time. He denied ever undertaking to replace the coke-firing arrangement if the gas firing should not answer.

His Lordship gave judgment for the plaintiffs on the claim, at the same time holding that the damages should be restricted to the removing and replacing of the old apparatus. On the counter-claim judgment was entered for the defendant with costs. Certain details were left to the parties themselves to agree upon.

Outside Sun-blinds.

On March 24, in the High Court, before Mr. Justice Wills and a common jury, a Clapham doctor named Bennett brought an action against the Auxiliary Stores (Limited), to recover damages for personal injury which he alleged was due to negligence on the part of defendants' servants. The defendants own a shop at 110 High Street, Clapham. In front of this shop is an awning supported by two iron bars; these bars run from the extremity of the blinds to the front wall of the shop, and are there fastened by pins to iron uprights, upon which they move up and down. If in good working order the bars are 6 feet 7 inches above the pavement but if let down to the lower portion of the upright they are only 5 feet 4 inches above the pavement. The plaintiff, who is 5 feet 11 inches tall, was walking along the High Street, on August 15, 1898, and as he approached one of the horizontal bars, his hat touched it. He took it off and brushed it with his cuff, and while doing so walked on and struck his head with considerable violence against the other bar. One of the defendants' servants immediately apologised for the bar being so low, and the foreman afterwards called and expressed his great regret, stating that the man who was working at the blind called out, but probably the plaintiff did not hear. As a result of the accident the plaintiff was confined to his house for six or seven days. When a claim was made for compensation defendants said plaintiff had deliberately run his head against the bar. At the trial Mr. Lynch for the defendants contended that the claim was a grossly exaggerated one, the plaintiff having attended patients during the time he was supposed to be incapable of transacting business. Dr. Albert Carliss, who had examined the plaintiff, said that neither the brain nor the spinal cord was injured; the neck might have been sprained a little, but that was all. The jury found for the plaintiff, awarding him 50*l* damages.

The Pharmacy Act.

Unlabelled Morphia Suppositories.

At the Bristol Police Court on March 22, Mr. Edward Presley, chemist, 12 St. Augustine's Bridge, was summoned for selling to one Arthur Wickham Cooke, on March 8, a poisonous preparation containing morphia, without the box having affixed to it a label indicating the poisonous nature of the contents. Mr. Pomeroy prosecuted, and Mr. T. D Sibly defended. Mr Sibly said that Mr. Presley ought undoubtedly to have affixed the "Poison" label, but the man who came for the preparation was a soldier, and had, he believed, served in the Soudan. He told Mr. Presley he understood the use of suppositories, which he had been ordered by the doctor. He believed that in the case of suppositories not being used internally the doctor did not order them to be labelled. As a matter of fact, the offence was committed most innocently and in the press of business. The Bench remarked that, though they did not think for a moment that it was done intentionally, they felt that the seriousness of the offence should be marked by an appreciable fine. They imposed a fine of 2*l*. and costs.

Meat Includes Bread.

At St Alban's County Police Court, on March 18, Aubrey Simmons, of Wheathampstead, was summoned at the instance of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals for wilfully placing upon certain land meat, to wit, bread impregnated with poison, intended to destroy life. The action was brought under the Poisoned Flesh Prohibition Act of 1864, and Mr. F. Beal, for the defendant, objected to plead to the summons on the ground that no offence known to the law had been disclosed. The words in the Act were "Flesh or Meat," and he contended that these words could not be taken as including bread. If his client were not convicted this powerful Society might take the case to the High Court, which his client would not be able to do if he were convicted. The Magistrates ruled that bread came within the meaning of the Act, and Mr. Beal asked the clerk to take a note of his objection.

Several witnesses gave evidence, and Mr. A. E. Ekins, county analyst, who had examined some of the bread, said he found on it some phosphorus paste, a poison used for killing rats. The allegation was that the defendant had thrown the bread on a neighbour's land with the object of killing some fowls. The defendant denied having thrown the bread, but the Bench found him guilty, and imposed a fine of 3*l* and costs, 14*s*. 6*d*. The inspectors of the Society asked for the analyst's fee, but this was refused by the Magistrates on the ground that they had not provided any legal assistance in regard to a doubtful point.

Selling Poisoned Grain.

Benjamin Curtis was summoned at the Norwich Guildhall on March 25, on the information of the Chief Constable, for selling on March 18 certain wheat with which strychnine had been so mixed as to render the said grain poisonous, and calculated to destroy life, the same poison not being a solution or infusion, or a material or ingredient for dressing, protecting, or preparing the said grain for *bonâ-fide* use in agriculture only. The defendant pleaded guilty. Mr. Charles Watling, a farmer, said he brought the grain from the defendant at the Corn Hall for 9*d*. He afterwards handed the parcel to a detective. Mr. W. L. Sutton said he had analysed the grain, and found it contained strychnine about $\frac{3}{4}$ gr. to 1 oz. of wheat. It was calculated to destroy life.

The Chief Constable said they had received numerous complaints of game and birds being destroyed, and in consequence a man had been set to watch the defendant. The Bench inflicted a fine of 5*s*. and 14*s*. costs.

Petroleum Storage.

At Worship Street Police Court, on March 23, Messrs, Johnson & Sons (Limited), of 23 Cross Street, Finsbury, were summoned for storing petroleum without a licence. The L.C.C. inspector deposed that on visiting defendants' premises he found, among other chemicals, a 5 gal. drum of benzole and 2 gals. of naphtha. In cross-examination, the witness admitted that the chemicals were all stored in a separate fireproof building with an iron door, and that the defendants had now applied for a licence. A fine of 5*l*. and costs was imposed.

County Court Cases.

The Judge understood Photography.

On March 23, at the Clerkenwell County Court, the Interchangeable Automatic Machine Company (Limited) sued

Messrs. Fuerst Brothers for the return of 35*s.*, paid for a faulty cinematograph film of the Milan Baths. The defendants denied that the film could not be used—in fact, they contended that it had been used and scratched. Judge Edge: But look at it; is it not very dense? Defendant: No; it is a very clear film. His Honour: Look at it again, and tell me if it is not what you would call a dense negative. Defendant: No, I should not. His Honour: Well, I should say it was very cloudy. Defendant: Oh, yes, that may be. It might have been taken on a foggy day His Honour: Look at this one. What do you think of that? Defendant: It is rather thinner, certainly. His Honour: Yes, I should think it was rather thinner. It was not taken in the fog, was it? (Laughter.) Defendant: Then the film is scratched, your Honour. His Honour: I should not wonder. It was severely handled last week. (Laughter.) Defendant: But it has been put through the machine. Plaintiff: How could I otherwise test it? Defendant: It is against the rules of the trade to do so, as it scratches the film, and cannot then be sold as new. His Honour: No man is going to buy a pig in a poke. (Laughter.) Defendant: This is a good film. His Honour: Now, look here. I know something of photography, and my knowledge tells me that it is what is called a dense negative, and that it would not show on the screen. Defendant: I say it would show. His Honour: I tell you my knowledge of photography tells me it would not. Remember what the expert said—you were an excellent firm, turning out excellent work, but this film was the worst he had ever seen you turn out. Judgment for the plaintiffs, with costs.

Sale of Food and Drugs Act.

Seidlitz-powders.

At Spelthorne Petty Sessions, on March 27, Joseph Williamson, Ashford, was fined the nominal sum of 2*s.* 6*d.* for having sold a seidlitz-powder which was not of B P. strength. The inspector said the powder was sold as received from a wholesale dealer at Hounslow. "Pearce, Duff & Co." appeared on the label. He suggested that the Middlesex County Council be approached to use their influence in securing the recognition of the B.P. standards in the Bill now before Parliament.

Camphorated Oil and Sweet Spirit of Nitre.

At Skipton Petty Sessions, on March 25, Robinson Myers, a grocer and drug-dealer, of Barnoldswick, was charged with selling camphorated oil and sweet spirit of nitre deficient in strength. On analysis by Mr. A. Allen, county analyst, of Sheffield, the sweet nitre was found to be composed of nitrous ether 0 94 per cent., alcohol and legitimate water 96 90 per cent.—excess of water 2 16 per cent., and the camphorated oil contained only 8 8 per cent. of camphor and 79 per cent. of olive oil. As no explanation was forthcoming from the defendant, he was fined 10*s.* and costs in each case.

The Barnoldswick Co-operative Society were also summoned for supplying camphorated oil which on analysis showed the following results:—Camphor, 17 5 per cent.; olive oil, 82 5 per cent.; instead of 21 per cent. of the former and 79 per cent. of the latter. Samples of sweet spirit of nitre obtained from the Wellhouse branch of the same society were found to consist of nitrous ether 0 71 per cent., alcohol and legitimate water 95 92 per cent. and excess of water 3 37 per cent., showing a deficiency of about two-fifths of the minimum proportion of nitrous ether as required by the B.P. A sample of camphorated oil obtained from the Society's Manchester Road branch contained 17 per cent. of camphor and 82 8 per cent. of olive oil. The inspector informed the Bench that the standard for these drugs had now been fixed twelve months, so that dealers had had ample time to bring them into line with the law. For the defence it was pointed out that so far as the camphorated oil was concerned the deficiency was very insignificant, and seeing that it was for outward application there could be no hardship inflicted upon the public, as there might have been if the ingredient had been for internal application. The Act was never intended to harass dealers by prosecuting them for such offences; at any rate, warning ought to be given before proceedings were instituted. Seeing there had been no suggestion of tampering with the samples by the defendants' it was submitted that a nominal penalty would meet the case. The inspector, in reply to the Chairman, said he did not think the local dealers were to blame in the matter. The wholesale people were the offenders, and the only way for the retailers to protect themselves was by demanding a written guarantee. The Bench were of opinion that the prosecution had been a little bit sharp in that case, and imposed nominal fines of 1*s.* and costs in each of the three cases.

[*Other important legal cases are reported on pp.* 542 *&* 548.]

Deeds of Arrangement.

Weall, George Alexander, trading as "J. Humphreys & Co.," 24 and 26 Adolphus Street, and residing at 7 Guy's Cliffe, Undercliffe Lane, Bradford, manufacturing chemist. Trustee, Henry F. Hartman, Darley Street, Bradford, chartered accountant. Dated, March 14; filed, March 21. Secured creditors, 91*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.*; liabilities unsecured, 3,866*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.*; estimated net assets, 1,749*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* The following are scheduled as creditors:—

	£	s.	d.
Armitage, George, Hunslet	10	0	0
Boyce, S. W., & Co., Manchester	26	0	0
Brooksbank, J., Bradford	59	0	0
Butler, C., Cleckheaton	28	0	0
Butler, T. E., Son & Co., Leicester	21	0	0
Cox, L. G., Leicester	22	0	0
Crabtree, John, & Co. (Limited), Leith	78	0	0
Crosfield, J., & Sons (Limited), Warrington	47	0	0
Davidson, C., & Sons (Limited), Newcastle-on-Tyne	10	0	0
Ellam, James, Leeds	54	0	0
Evans, Sons & Co., Liverpool	75	0	0
Fischer, A., Danzig	70	0	0
Foulston, W. L., & Co. (Limited), Hull	19	0	0
Harker, C. R., Stagg & Morgan, London	11	0	0
Harrison, George, & Sons, Bradford	24	0	0
Holmes, Mann & Co., Bradford	17	0	0
Hulme, W., Southport	609	0	0
Humphries, Mrs. A. A., Low Moor	1,559	0	0
Kerfoot & Co., Ashton-under-Lyne	33	0	0
Kilner Brothers, Dewsbury	17	0	0
Kinzle & Co., London	19	0	0
Lax & Shaw, Hunslet	46	0	0
Miller & Co., London	11	0	0
Noton & Reaves, Bradford	13	0	0
Prestogiovanine & De Pasquale, Messina	13	0	0
Raimes & Co., York	10	0	0
Reich, A., & Co., London	11	0	0
Salamon & Co. (Limited), Rainham	7	0	0
Sharp, W. N., Bradford	10	0	0
Slater, C. A., & Co., Liverpool	18	0	0
Storry, Smithson & Co., Hull	11	0	0
Taylor, A. & E., Liverpool	10	0	0
Warnes C. E., & Co. (Limited), Hull	13	0	0
Bankers' claims	632	0	0

Winn, Stephen Atkinson, the Valley Drug-stores, Valley Road, Shipley, druggist. Trustee, John W. Howarth, 1 Park Square, Leeds chartered accountant. Dated March 16; filed March 23. Liabilities unsecured, 81*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.*; estimated net assets, 100*l.* The following are scheduled as creditors:—

	£	s.	.
Jackson Brothers, Bradford	23	0	0
Savage & Co., Bradford	25	0	0
Sewell H., Bradford	12	0	0

Gazette.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Hogg, H. S., and **McDonald, W. G.**, under the style of H. S. Hogg & McDonald, Ulverston, wholesale and retail chemists and druggists.

Judson, T. R., and **Graham, J. H. P.**, under the style of Judson & Graham, Liverpool, physicians, &c.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1883 AND 1890.

ADJUDICATIONS.

Flintoff, James William, Blackburn, drug-store proprietor.

Foster, Ethelbert, Widnes, chemical-manufacturer.

"SANITAS"
EMBROCATION
In bottles to retail at
8d., 1/-, and 2/6.
"SANITAS"
AND OTHER
DISINFECTANTS
SULPHUR FUMIGATING CANDLES (Kingzett's Patents)
6d. 9d., and 1/- each.
PRESERVED PEROXIDE OF HYDROGEN
(Kingzett's Patent).
MOTH PAPER, BLOCKS AND CRYSTALS,
WEED DESTROYER, &c., &c.
THE SANITAS CO., LIMITED, BETHNAL GREEN, LONDON.
AND 636-642 W. 55 STREET, NEW YORK

FRENCH ESSENCES
ESSENTIAL OILS
OTTO MUSK.
Warrick Brothers
7, Portpool Lane E.C.

THE ROYAL
WELSH TABLE WATER
"CYMRALIS"
"A most delicious and wholesome Table Water."
PROF. WANKLYN.
R. ELLIS & SON, Ruthin, N. Wales
London Agents—W. BEST & SONS, 22 Henrietta St., W.

Several PROSECUTIONS having taken place recently for short weight
SEIDLITZ POWDERS,
behoves Chemists to see that they have them accurately hand-weighed.
HORA'S P.B.
HAND-WEIGHED GUARANTEED.
PRICE 4/3 PER GROSS,
although having an enormous sale, have never been the subject of a prosecution.
47 MINORIES, LONDON.

LARGE STOCKS OF CASCARA AND BARK PREPARATIONS ALWAYS ON HAND.
CASCARA, B.P. '98
JOHN MOSS & CO.
(THE GALEN MANFG. CO., LD.)
GALEN WORKS,
WILSON STREET,
LONDON, S.E.

"HIPI."
This Essence will keep for about a week after the Tin has been opened.
A PURE MUTTON ESSENCE.
Can be obtained from all Chemists, Grocers, &c., in 4-oz. Tins, price 1s.
SOLD WHOLESALE BY
GEO. NELSON, DALE & CO., Ld.
14 DOWGATE HILL, LONDON, E.C.

PEPSALIA
Bears a good profit, and may be obtained through the Wholesale Trade.
Proprietors, CEREBOS LTD., 8 Maiden Lane, London, E.C.

MELLIN'S FOOD
For INFANTS and INVALIDS.

"Trifles make perfection, but perfection is no trifle."
If you aim at perfection, use
Fletchers' Concentrated Liquors

Number 1,001.

Last week we published the thousandth number of The Chemist and Druggist. We were not aware of this fact at the time, for on the cover the number was designated the 988th. It appears, however, that somewhere in the days of our

youth a miscalculation involving an error of twelve numbers was made, leaving our figures twelve short of the proper complement. The first number of The Chemist and Druggist was published on September 15, 1859. It appeared on the 15th of each month until February 15, 1886, and then from March 6, 1886, to this present day it has been published weekly. Our office arithmeticians have plodded through this series of nearly forty years' publications and have found that the issue of last week, March 25, 1899, was certainly, as we have said, the millenary one. A journal which has reached its thousandth number and its fortieth year—a hoary old age as journals go—has proved its right to exist; and, invigorated as only well-established properties can be by the assimilation of new thinkers and workers, we start on our second thousand far better equipped for trade service by the accumulated experience which the past has yielded.

The whole history of pharmaceutical legislation throughout the British Empire, the adoption of a score of enactments affecting pharmacists, the development of new systems of training, of new methods of business, and the evolution of a myriad of ideas and discoveries in science, in art, in medicine, and in domestic life have figured in those forty years and in those thousand numbers. In some respects, no doubt, the chemist and druggist of the fifties was a happier man than his successor of the nineties. So long as there was no law against it nobody sought to infringe his title or trespass on his domain. But whether he wished it or not he had to move on or be moved off, and it has been those who kept themselves in the front rank who have best served themselves and their generation.

14 *The Chemist and Druggist; A Monthly Trade Circular.* [Sept. 15, 1859.

NOVELTIES.

Safety Match.—We have recently had brought under our notice, by Mr. W. Twinberrow, of Edward-street, Portman-square, a match fully deserving its title, as, rub it on the roughest surface, it will not ignite, but by only slightly touching it on the part prepared for that purpose, it ignites instantly. The price is very little in advance of the ordinary match, a box of about 100 being retailed for 1½*d.*

Medical Inhaler.—Messrs. Godfrey and Cooke have recently introduced an improved pattern. Its superiority consists in the ease and effect with which any vapour can be inhaled and regularly maintained as a remedial agent, without the undue effort which is required in the ordinary Inhaler. The apparatus is portable and convenient, with the advantage of being extremely simple in its use. The Inhaler is of metal, with a suitable mouth-piece and handle which can be detached at pleasure. It has a perforated compartment for the remedy, which, if liquid, is to be placed on the small sponge contained therein. At the lower part of the Inhaler is a space for a larger sponge, which is to be saturated with boiling water, and which can be accomplished without removing the sponge—by simply dipping the instrument into boiling water from time to time, to keep up the necessary supply of vapour. Retail price, 15*s.* each. To the Trade, 11*s.*

Screw-necked, Air tight Capsuled Bottles.—Bett's Patent.—These differ from the bottle known as the York Glass Company's Patent only in the cap. Bett's caps are made of his patent white metal; the outer thread of the screw is milled to improve its appearance. The caps may be had in various colours for a very small extra charge per gross. We understand the Patentee purposes placing them on the market at a price that will bring them largely into use—the three-ounce wide mouth at something under 4*s.* per dozen; but his arrangements not being completed, we are unable to give further particulars at present.

Feeding Bottles.—In these there has latterly been a perfect rush of novelties, each being announced as superior to its predecessors. We mention the following:—Mr. Elam's, to retail at 7*s.* 6*d.*; Mr. Cooper's, certainly very sightly, and spoken highly of by the Medical Journals, also to retail at 7*s.* 6*d.*; Mr. O'Connell's, an exceedingly ingenious invention, and quite novel, retails from 5*s.* to 10*s.* 6*d.* each, according to finish, &c.; Mr. S. Maw's, made in conjunction with Brevitt's patent bottles, and retailing at 2*s.* 6*d.* each; this, from ocular demonstration, we should say, has had much the largest sale; Mr. Knott's, to retail at 1*s.* 6*d.* merely of plain glass, but under a new form; and last, though not least, Mr. Edwards' Cornucopean, very highly spoken of, but not yet brought before the public. This gentleman uses the same patent for feeding invalids, giving nauseous medicines, drenching horses, &c.

A New Process of Manufacturing Friction Matches, which renders them entirely harmless to those who make them and those who use them, is the discovery of a Swede. By subjecting phosphorus to a high temperature for several days, red phosphorus, which is innocuous, is produced. The only objection to the use of this phosphoric preparation in matches is, that it does not ignite readily; but to overcome this difficulty, a highly combustible material, chlorate of potash, was proposed to mix with it. But as this was dangerous to the workman,—for by bringing the two together a violent explosion might be caused,—the discoverer applies the chlorate upon the matches, and the phosphorus upon the friction surface, which answers every purpose, and thereby secures a match that is in no way dangerous, even in the hands of the careless.

R. B. Ede and Co. are introducing for the autumn several novelties, amongst which we may mention,—new lip-salve boxes made to imitate bigaroon cherries, and apples; these are made of vegetable ivory, so artistically painted, that some which we have seen mixed with the natural fruit puzzled us to know which was which.—Caps for prestons, made of pressed glass in divers colours, in which the objection of discolouration by the chemical action of the salts is obviated.—A purified benzole, which has overcome the objection to that useful fluid, viz., its unpleasant smell; we understand that this article is produced from benzole by the action of sulphuric acid, and only realises ten gallons of the rectified spirit from 100 gallons of benzole; the refuse is, we believe, principally used for common black varnish, such as is used in foundries, &c.

From the apparently increasing prevalence of Hernia in this country, (especially amongst our manufacturing population), and the consequent large demand for Trusses, &c., we feel we ought not to pass by unnoticed any *new* idea or principle introduced claiming superiority over the present contrivances. We have just seen a new Truss, patented by a London maker, named Lindsey, that is certainly novel in some respects, and simple. The plan seems to be a belt, without steel, and a plate, with somewhat of a Coles' spring. The plate fitting both the Hernia-rings and the Pubic region with a regulatable pressure for recent cases.

Our inventive neighbours in Paris have just published a very ingenious novelty in the shape of transparent labels; when fixed on bottles or any transparent objects, these have a very pretty effect; we observe that they are already adopted by several leading firms, including Gosnell & Co., Robson and Soul, R. B. Ede and Co., &c.

[*Facsimile of a page from No.* 1 *of* The Chemist and Druggist]

In our first thousand numbers all these changes of circumstances have been recorded and a clear policy has been evolved. Events have shown that the line of most rapid progress for British pharmacy has been that laid down by the Act of 1868. Long before it was a popular policy we in this journal advocated loyal adherence to the principles of that statute. It is more than ever urgent now that some such definite and reasonable policy should be agreed upon and consistently followed. Vague privileges will not be granted; but for the public good we can steadily strive for the extension of the poisons-schedule, and ultimately for the addition of another schedule of powerful medicines which should be handled only by qualified chemists and druggists.

We have selected and print on the previous page as something of a curiosity a page giving a description of some trade novelties from our first number. The matter we have printed since that first number has been of very mixed quality. Some of it we should be glad to blot out of existence. What we are going to print in our next thousand numbers will be of first-class twentieth-century style only. Other journals have done their little best to imitate us in the past, and they will in the future; but they will not reach our standard.

No Help from the Lord Chancellor

The Lord Chancellor's reply to the "Suggestions for a draft Pharmacy Bill" submitted to him by the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain is concise and contemptuous. It is given in the form of a Bill to amend the Pharmacy Act, 1868, and it is completed by a Bill "to prohibit the profession or business of a physician, surgeon, dentist, or midwife being carried on by a company." Not one of the Council's suggestions is adopted, and the proposed first clause of their draft Bill, that

> In the construction of the Pharmacy Acts, and of this Act, the expression "person" shall include a partnership, or an association of persons, or a body corporate,

is converted into a proposal to specifically legalise company-pharmacy such as we know it, and indeed to extend the powers and privileges which companies already enjoy. The operative clause of the Lord Chancellor's Bill provides that

> A company may carry on the business and use the description of a pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist if and so long only as the business is *bonâ fide* conducted by a manager or assistant being a duly registered pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist, as the case may require, but, subject to this provision, anything which would be an offence under section 15 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, if committed by an individual, shall be an offence if committed by a company.

The English of that clause may be intelligible to peers and great lawyers, but we should hope no board-school inspector would pass it. What does "as the case may require" apply to? We guess that the Lord Chancellor means that if the company employs a pharmaceutical chemist it may call itself a pharmaceutical chemist; if it only employs a chemist and druggist, it must content itself with calling itself a chemist and druggist. And all because it "cannot pass the examinations required to qualify for registration as a chemist and druggist." The clause and its logic are only fit for Topsy-turveydom. You cannot pass a certain examination. One would have thought that the obvious result would be that you cannot acquire the position which passing that examination confers. That idea does not commend itself to the Lord Chancellor. His remedy is to let you hire a qualified man, and then you and he too may use his qualification.

But this is not all, nor, to our minds, the worst part of the case. The Lord Chancellor has perceived and set himself to remedy the very same grievance, the very same deception of the public, when it relates to physicians, surgeons, dentists, and midwives, but he has deliberately refused to provide a similar remedy for chemists and druggists. On the contrary, from his place at the head of the Legislature he expressly invites all kinds of people, fit and unfit, to come forward and deceive the Queen's subjects by the use of statutory titles which they have no right to.

This second Bill adds insult to injury. We care little enough about the insult, but we think it of prime importance, both from a trade and a public point of view, that no such Bill as the Lord Chancellor's "Pharmacy Act, 1899," should ever be allowed to disgrace the statute-book. Men have worked hard for two generations to make the titles of "pharmaceutical chemist" and "chemist and druggist" honourable and valuable, and the Lord Chancellor proposes to authorise every Tom, Dick, or Harry who wants them, and can afford to pay for them, to take them and use them. If we can do nothing more, we can wreck that immoral proposal, and our opposition, if wisely conducted, could have such an educative effect that we might secure influential aid for our more positive aims. We have now to reckon on the Lord Chancellor as our open foe; we must fight his Pharmacy Bill for all we are worth, but we might at the same time seek to amend his Companies (Medical Profession) Bill by getting chemists and druggists included in it. There is no reason to doubt that the medical profession will support our claim, and so will a large section of the public.

The position is a humiliating one for the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, and, we must add, they have brought this embarrassment on themselves by their extraordinary departure from the moderation which has previously characterised their legislative proposals. The measure which they "unanimously" agreed to submit to the Lord Chancellor in response to his invitation took away the breath of their old-fashioned supporters, and must have gone far to alienate any sympathy he might have once had with chemists. We are bound to believe the assurances of sincerity which some of the authors of that document have so emphatically made at trade dinners. But to the extent that we credit them with singleness of purpose we must debit them with an innocence which is scarcely a qualification for the position they hold. Perhaps this sharp lesson will teach them a little modesty. If it makes them more willing to co-operate on equal terms with the Irish Society, to appeal for the assistance of more influential bodies than themselves, such as the Medical Council, and to behave with civility towards those in the trade who have not admitted their infallibility, it may result in getting us at last on the right lines, and giving us a chance of a long and strong pull altogether.

Twenty Pharmacy Acts in One Country.

If legislation could make pharmacists happy those of Switzerland must be exceptionally blessed. We have lately been favoured by Mr. C. Bührer, pharmacien and editor of the Swiss *Journal of Chemistry and Pharmacy*, with a pamphlet prepared by himself and Professor Buttin on "Pharmaceutical Legislation in Switzerland." The condition

of the law in each canton of the country is separately dealt with, and we gather that Switzerland enjoys at least twenty distinct laws governing pharmacy, most of them in the form of sanitary enactments. There is, besides, a Federal law, but that does little more than provide for the qualification of the pharmacists. Each canton seems to arrange for itself the conditions on which pharmacies may be opened, how they must be conducted, what they may sell, and what they may charge. The canton of Argovia has the oldest law, dating from 1836, while that of Valais is the most recent. It came into force on March 1, 1897. The cantons of Glaris, Schwyz, and Unterwalden have no special laws, but even in these the Boards of Health have power to make certain regulations, such as controlling the sale of poisons Naturally, the laws of the various cantons are tinted with the colours of their most closely neighbouring states. French ideas prevail in Geneva; German practices are pre-eminent in Lucerne and Zurich. Among the score of pharmacy laws, nearly every legislative notion in regard to pharmacy has been enacted once or more frequently. In Bale it is ordered that connected with every pharmacy must be a laboratory, a cellar, a warehouse, and a grinding-room. Medicinal specialities can only be sold in pharmacies, and the Sanitary Department can forbid the sale of any it objects to. In Berne the furniture of the laboratory is rather minutely prescribed. Sunday-closing by the pharmacists of the city in turn is also arranged for. In Fribourg a pharmacien must give notice to the police six months in advance if he intends to close his establishment, and in case of his illness or absence for fifteen days or more he must get the approval of the police for his manager In this canton the obligation is set forth for the pharmacist to be at call during the night and never to abandon his shop during the day. In Geneva there is no restriction of the sale of either simple or compound drugs, but poisons not employed in the arts or in industry can only be sold by pharmacists, and they alone may compound physicians' prescriptions. In Lucerne it is stipulated that the shops shall be on the ground floor, provided with a special entrance, and protected from dust, heat, cold, and damp. Specialities may only be advertised with the express permission of the Board of Health, and to obtain this it is necessary to submit the text of the advertisement, a sample of the article, and its formula. In Neuchatel native prescriptions have to be preserved for three years; foreign prescriptions may be returned to the customer. In Schaffhouse the requirements are given in very minute detail. Article 23 goes so far as to deal with the manners of the pharmacist He must be "conciliatory and show a conduct worthy of his profession; he must not depreciate nor suspect the actions of his co leagues; he must be attentive to his duties, keep himself acquainted with the progress of his art, and of the sciences associated with it; watch over his assistants and apprentices, and preserve the professional secrets of his clients" In Thurgovia physicians may dispense medicines, but must buy them at a pharmacy of the canton. Druggists may sell most of the poisons in quantities not less than 1 lb.; pharmaciens may sell them in any quantity. The manufacture of poisonous fly-papers is reserved to pharmaciens only. In Valais it is provided that pharmaciens may not practise the art of healing "except in urgent cases"; and on such occasions the medicines they supply must be labelled with the exact formula of the compound given, and with the signature of the pharmacist. The Zurich law, which dates from 1854, is another very detailed one. One of its provisions is that the pharmacist must not criticise a prescription in the presence of a patient or other person, nor may he make inquiries in regard to the condition of the patient for whom the medicine is prescribed.

From the occasional comments of the author who has so patiently compiled this curious collection of laws, we judge that very little notice is paid to any of those that are unusual, and not much to those that are inconvenient. The separation of the duties pertaining to the physician, the pharmacist, the veterinary surgeon, the druggist, and the grocer is no doubt much more perfect on the Continent than it is here, but it is a source of endless contention everywhere. Meanwhile the specialist seems to flourish in an inverse ratio to the severity of the laws aimed against him.

Impure Essential Oils.

The need for greater care in regard to the purchase of essential oils is now receiving the most serious emphasis —viz., attention from local authorities who are charged with administration of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act. During the past six months we have repeatedly called attention to this matter, and have pointed out that there is little difficulty for the retailer in complying with the law, as pure oils can always be purchased with a guarantee from wholesale dealers. The production of such a guarantee in any action under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act serves to exonerate the retailer if he proves that the article sold is in the same condition as it was supplied to him. We do not say that this is the best thing to do by those who have the ability and time to test essential oils, but for those who cannot it is a necessity. It is rather hard upon retailers that inspectors under the Act should purchase out-of-the-way articles which are rarely required by the public; but as the Act exists to put down the sale of sophisticated drugs and food, and as there is no department of druggists' supplies so systematically and persistently sophisticated as essential oils, the application of the provisions of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act has not come too soon. This applies particularly to the trade of wholesale and retail druggists, and to essential oils named in the British Pharmacopœia; but the fact should not be overlooked that there is an enormous business done in essential oils, some of them recognised by the Pharmacopœia, which are not employed either for medicinal purposes or as food. Importers and brokers feel keenly that the British Pharmacopœia standards should not be applied to such transactions. There is something to be said for this contention; indeed, we might go further and say that as trade is at present conducted the operations of the broker cannot be measured by the same code as we judge the transactions of the wholesaler and retailer, except in so far as he is the intermediary in supplying the wholesaler and ultimately the retailer with goods by names which the retailer cannot lawfully apply to them, as, for example, oils of lemon and orange, which are artificial mixtures consisting chiefly of worthless terpene, oil of cinnamon composed mainly of a leaf-distillate, or oil of lavender which consists largely of turpentine. It would mean almost a revolution in business methods to insist upon purity in the first hand essential-oil trade, and it is doubtful if the largest buyers and sellers would welcome the change, for they know perfectly well that in many cases, in which purchases of single lots of oils, weighing tons, are involved, the quality is made to suit the price. This is the sort of tone which used to prevail in other sections of the drug-trade a generation or two since. It is not a spirit which British merchants have ever been proud of, and they will yet be ashamed of it in regard to essential oils. We take the prosecution of retailers to be the beginning of the end of it. Already, the customers of dealers are beginning to insist upon a guarantee of purity or identity being supplied with

essential oils, and such oils as cloves and cassia are now sold upon analysis of their aldehydic content. In the long run it will be no hardship to apply this principle to every essential oil sold in bulk quantities. The shoddy articles may be sold as shoddy, and whenever that becomes the case we feel sure that 90 per cent. of the demand for them will be replaced by a demand for the pure articles, which will give better satisfaction all round and only cause loss to dishonest dealers.

ERYTHROL TETRANITRATE.

Colonel Ford, H.M. Chief Inspector of Explosives, calls attention in our Correspondence columns to the fact that erythrol tetranitrate, now so much used as an arterial stimulant, is more sensitive to percussion than dynamite or gun-cotton. But Colonel Ford, like "Squire" and "Martindale," does not give any hint to pharmacists how to treat the substance in compounding it. The evidence in the case referred to by Colonel Ford indicated that the danger in mixing erythrol tetranitrate arises when the substance is pounded in a mortar. It is, therefore, advisable to avoid using a pestle and mortar for it. The safest method of compounding it is to dissolve it in cocoa-butter, using 1 gr. of the butter to each ½ gr. of tetranitrate, the heat of a water-bath being used for mixing, and a mass made with chocolate-powder. Fortunately for nervous pharmacists the remedy is in nearly all cases prescribed in tablcids or other ready-prepared form.

POISON-PREVENTION IDEAS.

Since our competition closed we have received every day some communication or specimen. While we do not desire to discourage invention, we cannot, after giving so much space to this matter during last month, give publicity to mere modifications of already existing notions. We have not failed to see the humorous side of the way in which some of our subscribers have disposed of ingenious customers—viz, referred them to the Editor of the *C. & D.*—and we have not hesitated to tell the importunate what we think of their notions.

THE UNQUALIFIED DISPENSER.

A correspondent of the *British Medical Journal*, who is a visiting medical officer of a convalescent hospital managed by sisters, is concerned about the dispensing of medicines in the hospital, which is done by a sister who is not legally qualified as a dispenser. Our contemporary remarks thereon—

> We consider that a grave moral responsibility would attach to our correspondent, should a mistake occur, for knowingly allowing his prescriptions to be made up by an unqualified person, and we should recommend him to take steps to procure the appointment of a proper dispenser.

We cordially support the *British Medical Journal's* view, and hope that our contemporary will see its way to extend the principle so well expressed to dispensing in doctors' surgeries where the work is not done under the direct personal supervision of qualified medical practitioners.

THE B.P. ADDENDUM.

Professor J. E. Morrison writes to the *Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal*, making various suggestions for a Canadian Addendum to the British Pharmacopœia. Professor Morrison appears to write on behalf of the Pharmaceutical Association of Quebec, and he makes suggestions for the inclusion of certain drugs which are used in Canada but which are not recognised in the B P. He points out that that Pharmacopœia as well as the United States Pharmacopœia is recognised under the Dominion Adulteration Act. Under the Pharmacy Acts the B.P. is recognised, but U.S.P. preparations are in Canada more frequently prescribed than British, and in Quebec French Codex preparations are often ordered. The following are the additions recommended by Professor Morrison:—

Apocynum. — The root of *Apocynum cannabinum.*

Arnicæ Flores. — The B.P. tincture is very seldom prescribed or used.

Elixiria —A simple or aromatic elixir as wanted.

Emulsa.—Formula for an emulsion of cod-liver oil?

Ext. Apocyni Liq.

Ext. Buchu Liq.—Tincture never prescribed in Canada, but the fluid extract is.

Ext. Cannabis Indicæ Liq.

Ext. Gelsemii Liq.

Ext. Grindeliæ Liq.—An excellent miscible preparation may be made by percolating with alcohol 80 per cent., distilling off the greater part of the spirit, and adding a solution of sodium bicarbonate and alcohol to make up the volume.

Ext. Hyoscyami Liq.

Ext. Pruni Virg. Liq.—Tincture is never used in Canada.

Ext. Tritici Liq.

Ext. Senegæ Liq.—The remarks on tincture of wild cherry hold with tincture of senega.

Ext. Viburni Opuli Liq.

Ext. Viburni Prun. Liq.

Grindelia. — Leaves and flowering-tops of *Grindelia robusta*, Nuttali, and of *G. squarrosa*, Dunal.

Hydrarg. Iod. Flav.

Mucil. Sassafras Med.

Sanguinaria.—Rhizome.

Sassafras Medulla

Syr. Acidi Hydriodici.

Syr. Ferri Phos. Co.

Syr. Hypophosphitum.

Syr. Ipecacuanhæ. — More frequently prescribed than the wine.

Syr. Senegæ.—Next to the fluid extract the most popular preparation.

Tr. Arnicæ Flor.

Tr. Opii Deodor. — Much used in Canada.

Triticum.

Tr. Jalapæ Co. (Codex). —Frequently prescribed by French-Canadian physicians.

Viburnum Opulus.

Viburnum Prunifolium.

We hope that these suggestions of Professor Morrison will receive attention by Canadian pharmacists, because so far they have been exceedingly apathetic in regard to the proposed Imperial Pharmacopœia, and Canada, as our oldest settlement, should surely take a leading part in the work.

SELF-RAISING FLOUR.

There is trouble in the Birmingham grocery trade about self-raising flour. The health officer of the Midland city looks sharply after things, and as this particular flour has a proportion of maize-flour or corn-flour added to it, its sale is attended with some risk. A deputation of the local Grocers Association interviewed the Health Committee, but before doing so consulted one of the largest and oldest makers of self-raising flour in the country, who let them into the secret which we have found some of our subscribers inquiring about. This flour-maker stated that a small percentage (2 or 3 per cent.) of maize or rice flour was a great advantage so far as the keeping properties of the flour were concerned. The various chemicals, such as tartaric acid, carbonate of soda, or cream of tartar, were first dried and blended with the maize-flour or rice-flour, whichever was adopted. From which it is not difficult to deduce that self-raising flour is a mixture of 1 part baking-powder and 20 parts wheaten flour.

INDIGENOUS DRUGS OF INDIA.

Reference has recently been made in these columns to the work of the committee which was appointed two years ago by the Indian Government to inquire into and report upon native medicines. It is time that something was heard from this committee, especially that it may be able to say something that would assist the compilers of the Colonial and Indian Addendum to the British Pharmacopœia. We hear from a trustworthy quarter that, so far, the committee has been little else than called into existence; it has met and corresponded, but does not feel clear as to what it is all about, or how it can benefit mankind by investigating things that are well known, so practically no useful end appears to have been served by the committee. It was proposed in a moment of enthusiasm by Rai Bahadur Kanny Loll Dey, C.I.E., F.C.S., who, however, is too old to do the work himself; and others do not quite know what Dr. Dey wants.

Reviews.

Comments on the Alkaloidal Estimations of the British Pharmacopœia. For Pharmaceutical Students. By R. C. Cowley. Liverpool: F. & E. Gibbons. 1*s.* net.

In this twenty-three-page pamphlet, which is printed on one side of the paper only, Mr. Cowley provides pharmaceutical students with all the information that is necessary for the isolation and determination of the alkaloids of belladonna, cinchona, ipecacuanha, nux vomica, and opium, as well as the pharmacopœial preparations of these drugs which require to be assayed. The pamphlet, while being principally intended for Minor and Major students, is useful for men in business who feel a bit rusty in these matters. It is practical and concise, but not so grammatical as to please a Walter Pater.

A Synopsis of the British Pharmacopœia Preparations Designed for the use of Pharmaceutical and Medical Students. By Chas. F. Heebner, Ph G, Ph B. and published by him at Toronto. Small 8vo. Pp. 100.

In this third edition Professor Heebner brings his work into conformity with the 1898 British Pharmacopœia. The book is an excellent one for students of pharmacy. It is divided into two parts: the first dealing with liquid preparations, and the second with solids. Under each heading, opening with "Aceta," are given a definition of the class of products, the methods of preparing them, the menstrua employed, and hints regarding storing. Then follows in each case a table in which the names and synonyms, ingredients, strength, and dose of the pharmacopœial galenicals are given. We do not know any other small book dealing with the British Pharmacopœia and its galenical pharmacy which is so concise and so well designed to meet the requirements of the student.

An Atlas of Bacteriology. By Chas. Slater, M.B, and Edmund J. Spitta, L.R.C.P. London, 1898: The Scientific Press (Limited). Large 8vo. Pp. xiv + 120. 12*s.* 6*d.*

This handsome volume contains 111 original photomicrographs of specific or pathological micro-organisms, amongst them being those of Malta fever, anthrax, tuberculosis, leprosy, glanders, gonorrhœa, typhoid, pneumonia, cholera, diphtheria, and bubonic plague. The photomicrographs are taken from slides specially prepared by the authors, and besides these illustrations of distinctive tube and plate cultures are given, all of which are characteristic The book is more than an atlas, for it contains two excellent chapters in which concise instruction is given on photomicrographic and bacteriological methods, and a historical and explanatory text accompanies all the plates, these latter chapters being models of exposition. The book is beautifully produced, and we notice in connection with it that lantern-slides of the whole of the plates may be obtained from Messrs. Newton & Co., Fleet Street, E C.

Money, Weights, and Measures of all Nations. Edited by W. A. Browne, M.A., LL D. 8th edition. London, 1899: Edward Stanford. Cloth. 2*s.* 6*d.* Small 8vo. Pp. 200.

This useful little book is an abridgement of "The Merchants' Handbook of Money, Weights, and Measures" by the same author. That it has reached its eighth edition is no doubt due partly to its popularity and partly to an Order in Council of last May laying down revised equivalents of metric and British imperial weights and measures. The author points out the advantages to be gained by the adoption of the metric system, and suggests that the public departments of the Government use it side by side with the British denominations. Dr. Browne traces the history of obsolete coinages of many countries, and shows how the prevailing system has been brought about; for instance, the significance of old French deniers and ecus is shown, and the groschen and kreutzers of Germany before 1872; the devious course of the rupee is also traced in an intelligible manner. It is interesting to note that in Abyssinia rifle-cartridges or blocks of salt are used as small change. Altogether it is a very useful manual to merchants whose daily intercourse requires a knowlege of foreign coinage, weights, and measures. We may add that the information is mostly taken from official sources, and may therefore be regarded as accurate.

From the West Indies.

Barbados Aloes and Tous les Mois.

Mr. W. Martindale has returned from his tour in the Western hemisphere, and was able to preside at a meeting of the Royal Botanic Society, held last Saturday, when he presented the Society with a living *Aloe vulgaris*, which he had brought from Barbados, and he made a few remarks about it. We wanted to know more about it than could be gathered from the reports, and Mr. Martindale was good enough to chat with one of our staff about the matter one morning this week. It is supposed that Barbados aloes does not come from Barbados, but from Curaçao; in fact, Barbados aloes has ceased to exist This was the burden of our representative's plaint to Mr. Martindale, who was to tell us his actual experience.

"Well," he said, "through the kindness of Dr. Morris, I was put into communication with a gentleman who prepares a limited quantity of the drug, and from him I obtained a living specimen of the plant, as well as some of the prepared aloes. Come into my office and see the sample."

The sample is a triangular piece, with a portion of the gourd attached; it is dark in colour, and has a dull fracture.

"Why does none of the Barbados aloes appear on the London market now?" asked our representative.

Mr. Martindale replied that sugar being the product of the island it took the attention of the colonists away from what would only be a minor industry. "There is no reason at all," he added, "why aloes should not be prepared in any quantity in Barbados. The sandy soil which the aloe needs is to be found in abundance. But the drug will have to be prepared with more care than at present—that is perhaps a reason why the Dutch Curaçao aloes, which is prepared with greater care, has overshadowed the Barbados product. At present the Barbados aloes is prepared over the naked fire, which makes it of a dark colour, as you see. I made the suggestion that some of the vacuum-pans used in the sugar-making trade be used for evaporating the aloe-juice, and I have since heard that this is to be done; and it is possible that before long we shall see more of the Barbados aloes in London."

The activity of the aloes which Mr. Martindale has brought home has yet to be determined. Meanwhile he has handed over the sample to the museum of the Pharmaceutical Society.

The aloe-plant (*Aloe vera* of the B P) which Mr. Martindale brought home was in flower when he obtained it, and by nursing it carefully in his cabin it reached England in good condition. Now the flowers are drooping, but it is hoped that in the Economic House in Regent's Park the plant will come round, and its identity be definitely settled.

Mr. Martindale also showed last Saturday some tubers of a species of canna brought from St. Kitts. Tous les mois is produced from a species of canna, but it is uncertain whether this is *Canna edulis* or an allied plant. To settle this point the tubers are to be cultivated in the gardens. During his holiday Mr. Martindale has visited many of the West Indian islands, including Jamaica, and touched at Hayti. He visited about a dozen of the experimental botanic gardens which are so plentiful in the West Indies, and he has quite a volume of memoranda, which should furnish an interesting evening at the Square, if the Pharmaceutical Conference do not get there before. Mr. Martindale has returned much improved in health.

The latest volume of the "English Reference Catalogue," a very important bibliographical publication, contains the following concurrent entries:

Lead, Copper.
— Metallurgy.
— Kindly Light (Newman).
— Poisoning.

Trade Notes.

Mr. E. J. Reid calls our attention to the fact that his address is 11 Dunedin House, Basinghall Street, E.C.

The Aymard's Steriliser Company, of Ipswich, whose patent milk-sterilisers have attained a remarkable popularity, now announce that these articles, which are sold under P.A.T.A. rules, can in future only be obtained by retailers through the regular wholesale houses.

Easter Holiday Closing.—Besides those named last week, Messrs Parke, Davis & Co., North Audley Street, W, Messrs. Oppenheimer, Son & Co. (Limited), and Holloway's Wine Company (Limited) inform us that their offices and warehouses will be closed from March 30 until April 4.

Messrs Carl Zoeller & Co., Brisbane, have been appointed by Messrs. Ayrton & Saunders, of Liverpool, as their representatives and agents for Queensland. They will keep a complete selection of samples of Messrs. Ayrton & Saunders' manufactures, and will also hold stock of many leading lines.

Messrs. Tomlinson & Hayward send us samples of the advertising matter they are now sending out in reference to their Eureka weed-killer As this can only be sold through chemists, they are advising their customers to communicate with clerks of corporations, park-keepers, and others just now. Their principal show-card is a representation in colours of Lincoln cathedral.

Five Thousand Cakes of Tooth-soap is not a bad retail record for the first quarter of the year. That is what one of Messrs. E Cook & Co.'s customers has done. He has exchanged 5,000 of the "British Almanac" coupons for as many cakes of "Hygienic" tooth-soap. These cakes cost him 139*l* 13*s*, but as Messrs. Cook gave him 252*l* for the coupons he nets 112*l* 7*s*. by the transaction.

Poison-label.—The Patent Caution Label Company, Upper Hagley Road, Birmingham, are bringing before the trade, through our advertisement columns, their caution poison-label. It is a red label, having a strip of a roughened surface across it—an improvement on the suggestions which have been made to attach a strip of sandpaper. The labels form a ready means of complying with the new poison regulations.

Devold's Cod-liver Oil.—Messrs. Linton, Hubbard & Co., 27 Leadenhall Street, E C, agents for Peder Devold's Lofoten cod-liver oil, which took the gold medal at the Bergen Exhibition last year, send us a sample of this year's make of the oil. It is a very pale oil, practically odourless, and has an exceptionally mild oleaginous taste. It is a non-freezing oil. Messrs. Linton, Hubbard & Co. supply wholesale buyers only.

A Chance for Analytical Chemists.—Messrs. John Timpson & Co, 104 Golden Lane E C., agents in this country for Messrs. Johnson & Johnson, the plaster-manufacturers, make an offer in our advertisement pages this week which should stimulate a good many pharmacists and pharmaceutical students to do a bit of research in belladonna-plasters. Messrs. Timpson state amongst other things that commercial belladonna-plasters are made (1) from belladonna extract as the Pharmacopœia requires, (2) from extract of other atropaceous drugs. (3) from something else *plus* enough alkaloid to deceive the analyst. They offer 100*l*. for a process which will quickly tell a buyer or prescriber which is true belladonna-plaster and which the "faked" article, it always being understood, we presume, that a rubber basis is admissible.

Essential Oils of the B.P.—In connection with the crusade against impure essential oils Messrs. Wright, Layman & Umney, Southwark Street, S E, favour us with an advance copy of their April "Notes on Current Chemical and Pharmaceutical Topics," which most opportunely is devoted solely to essential oils. In the first four pages of this the firm quote for oils of B.P. name—*e g*, three kinds of oil of juniper, 21*s*., 10*s* 6*d*., and 1*s*. 10*d*. per lb.—stating which is B.P. and which is not, and why it is not. This alone is useful, but there are in addition eight pages of notes on the commercial origin, chemical composition, sophistication, and tests for essential oils. The information is conveyed in a clear manner, and all interested would do well to get a copy of the notes, which the firm inform us will be sent to anyone in the trade on application. The notes will be published on April 1.

The Lüneburger Wachsbleiche (Wax-bleaching Works), Lüneburg, near Hamburg, inform us that they have now opened a branch in Liverpool for the purpose of facilitating their connections with the United Kingdom, and also to be on the spot for the purchase of crude beeswax and Carnauba wax in the Liverpool and London markets. We gathered from a conversation the other day with Mr. F. Ewerrien, who has come over to establish the branch, that the company are making good progress here, and have been extending their works, which include factories for the purification and treatment of ceresine and Carnauba wax, as well as beeswax. The company's works in Lüneburg are connected with the Government railways, which take the goods in most cases alongside ships at Hamburg, Bremen, Lübeck, &c. In future all English orders and inquiries should be addressed to the Liverpool office, the Beeswax Company (Limited) being the trade style here.

Personalities.

Mr. J. H. Aplin, chemist, Trowbridge, has been elected a member of the Trowbridge Urban District Council.

Mr C. W. Hebden, chemist and druggist, has been placed on the commission of the peace for the borough of Halifax.

Holloway's Wine Company (Limited) ask us to state that Mr. F Lewis, who formerly travelled for them, has not been in their employment for some months.

Captain W. de W. Abney and Mr. E. B. Knobel (Treasurer of the Royal Astronomical Society) have just become liverymen of the Spectacle-makers' Company.

Mr J. B. Bennett, late representative for Messrs. Thos. Hodgkinson, Prestons & King, London, has been re-elected overseer for Godley, in the borough of Hyde, Cheshire.

Mr Leonard H. Brown, chemist, Coningsby, has been elected a member of the Coningsby Parish Council, and also Rural District Councillor for Coningsby in the Horncastle Union.

Mr. T. Brewis, chemist and druggist, who has for some years been a member of the Portsmouth Town Council, has been elected a member of the Board of Guardians for that borough.

Professor William Ramsay is to lecture before the Netherlands Science Congress, to be held at Haarlem on April 7 and 8, on "Recent Researches on the Gases of the Atmosphere."

Mr. Llewellyn Longstaff, who has given 25,000*l*. to the Antarctic Exploration Fund, is a director of Blundell, Spence & Co. (Limited), the well-known chemical-manufacturers, and a son of Dr. Longstaff, the founder of the Chemical Society's Longstaff Medal.

Mr. Wellcome presented a fine portrait in oils of Pocahontas to the American Senate a month or two ago. This presentation received consideration in the ordinary course, and a few days since the gift was accepted, and a special resolution was passed by the Senate thanking Mr. Wellcome, and instructing that the picture should be hung in the Senate-wing of the Capitol. An exceptional honour was paid him by leading Senators, who spoke in high terms of his successful services in promoting the welfare of the native races of North America, and of his efforts to promote and foster friendship between the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race.

Mr. C. C. Lamb, of the firm of Messrs. Tribe & Lamb, wholesale chemists and druggists, High Street, Chatham, has been elected a member of the Medway Board of Guardians, Chatham. Mrs. Lamb has also been elected one of the lady members of the Board. The election of Mrs. Lamb is a gain

to the Liberal party. Both Mr. and Mrs. Lamb take a great interest in the local government of Chatham.

Mr. Aston Webb, the architect, who was elected an associate of the Royal Academy last week, is a brother of Mr E. Alfred Webb, of Evans, Lescher & Webb, and a grandson of the founder of the Evans' houses. Mr. Aston Webb is an accomplished architect, and has designed several notable public buildings. One of the finest pieces of work he has ever done was the restoration of St. Bartholomew the Great, in Smithfield, a fine example of Norman architecture with transitional styles, which he carried out *con amore*, Mr. E. A. Webb and the Rev. Sir Borrodaile Savory being movers in the restoration. We recently noted that Mr. Aston Webb had furnished the Evans' houses with new designs for shop-furniture—the first pharmaceutical fittings, we imagine, which have come from the Royal Academy.

Deaths.

Bamford-Taylor.—At Rochdale on March 25, Mr. Edmund Bamford-Taylor, chemist and druggist. Aged 65. Deceased gentleman, who had been in business in Rochdale for forty years, was the son of Mr. Isaac Bamford, the name of Taylor being afterwards added by royal letters patent. Deceased was a Conservative in politics, and represented that party on the Town Council from 1875 until 1882, when he did not seek re-election. Mr. Bamford-Taylor was also President of the Rochdale and District Farmers' Association, having an interest in some farms in the neighbourhood of Dearnley. He was chairman of the directors of the Rochdale and District Farmers, Butchers, and Dairy Company (Limited), and a very well-known man in the town and district.

Cadbury.—At Jerusalem, on March 23, Mr. Richard Cadbury, senior partner of the well-known firm of Cadbury Brothers, Bourneville, Birmingham. Aged 63. The late Mr. Cadbury was the eldest son of the founder of the business, and after completing his education he started in life in his father's business, when the hands numbered seventeen all told. Through the energy of the deceased gentleman and

his brother George, who joined the firm about 1860, the business developed rapidly until it reached the enormous proportions which it has now assumed. As employers the Messrs Cadbury were renowned, and the Bourneville factory, which was described and illustrated in The Chemist and Druggist, May 28, 1898, page 866, is universally regarded as a model establishment. Mr. Richard Cadbury did not take part in public affairs, but was of an unobtrusive, thoughtful nature, and was more concerned to do justly and kindly by the firm's employés than to take a leading part in outside affairs. He was an ardent philanthropist and generous benefactor, and had just erected a Friends' Hall and Institute in Birmingham at a cost of 40,000*l*, and this he was to have formally opened next month. Some years ago he purchased Moseley Hall, a fine suburban residence with ornamental grounds, which he gave and maintained as a children's sanatorium. The greater part of Mr. Cadbury's benevolent work was done in secret. He was a member of the Society of Friends and of the Peace Society. A Liberal in politics, he had many opportunities of entering Parliament, but steadfastly refused. Mr. Cadbury was touring for health in the Holy Land with his wife and several members of his family when his fatal illness took place.

Jackson.—Mr. Thomas Jackson, of Manchester, whose death, in his 83rd year, we mentioned last week, commenced business as a retail chemist and druggist, nearly sixty years ago, in the Strangeways premises which the firm still occupy. Mr. Jackson, as we have already stated, was one of the founders of the Pharmaceutical Society, and for

some years after his start he confined his energies to the retail business. But between the years 1845 and 1850 he introduced several specialities which have become popular. Prominent among these were "Benzene rect," "Prince Albert cachoux," "Chinese diamond cement," and others. He was always an active man, and continued to control his business up to the last. He was well known to the druggists' sundries trade in London, Glasgow, and Edinburgh, and, as relief to the hard work which he always enjoyed, he had only one relaxation, which was book-collecting. This for many years had been his chief pleasure. The business was transferred a short time ago to his youngest son—Urban Arthur Jackson, Ph.D., F.C.S., pharmaceutical chemist—who for the last ten years has been connected with the firm. The business will be carried on under the same title and on the same premises as heretofore.

McBryde.—On March 22, at Cowley Hill, St. Helens, Alderman Jas McBryde. Aged 74. The deceased gentleman came to St Helens when a young man, and was for some time in the service of Messrs. J. C. Gamble & Sons, manufacturing chemists. Subsequently he entered into partnership with Mr Llewellyn, and they carried on a business as chemical-manufacturers as Evans & McBryde, and afterwards, on the retirement of Mr Evans, the business was continued under the title of James McBryde & Co (Limited), until taken over by the United Alkali Company. The late Mr. McBryde entered the Town Council in 1874, and was Mayor in 1885.

Pearce.—At Cainscross, Gloucestershire, on March 20, Mr. J. A. Pearce, chemist and druggist. Mr. Pearce had been in business in Cainscross for thirty years.

Wiedemann.—The death is announced at Leipzig of Dr. Gustav Wiedemann, Professor of Physics and Chemistry in the Leipzig University. In his 73rd year. Dr. Wiedemann's researches were chiefly in electricity and chemistry.

Westminster Wisdom.

Company Pharmacy in Ireland.

In the House of Commons on Monday, Mr. P. O'Brien, for Mr. Carew, asked the Attorney-General for Ireland whether he had received a copy of the resolution adopted by the Corporation of Dublin on March 20, calling attention to the practice of persons incriminated and fined for a breach of the pharmacy laws continuing under cover of the Companies Act to keep open shop in contravention of the statutes which required that the person keeping open shop should be qualified by examination, &c.; and whether the Government would introduce a Bill to amend the Companies Act so as to prevent the continuance of such breaches of the law.

The Attorney-General for Ireland: I have received a resolution to the effect mentioned, and to the further effect that the Companies Act should be amended so as to prevent a company of which any of the members were not qualified as apothecaries from carrying on the trade or business of apothecaries. These are matters which would appear to call for consideration when any amendment of the law is proposed affecting Great Britain and Ireland as a whole. I cannot undertake to say that the Government will introduce legislation in the direction suggested.

The Lord Chancellor on Companies and the Professions.

The following Bills were introduced into the House of Lords by the Lord Chancellor and read a first time on Friday last, March 24:—

Memorandum.

Under ss. 1 and 15 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868 (31 & 32 Vict. c. 121), there are penalties on persons acting as chemists or druggists without being registered.

It has been decided that the word "person" in s. 15 of the Act of 1868 does not include a corporation, and that, consequently, penalties for contravention of that section cannot be recovered from a company (*Pharmaceutical Society* v. *London and Provincial Association* [1880], 5 App. Cas. 857). It is obvious that a company cannot pass the examinations required to qualify for registration as a chemist or druggist

The object of this Bill is to allow a company to carry on the business of a chemist or druggist on the condition that they employ a duly qualified manager or assistant—that is to say, to place a company in the same position as the executors or trustees of a deceased druggist, and to provide that, subject to this provision, anything which would be an offence under s. 15 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, if committed by an individual, shall be an offence if committed by a company.

A Bill intituled an Act to amend the Pharmacy Act, 1868.

Be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1 A company may carry on the business and use the description of a pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist if and so long only as the business is *bonâ fide* conducted by a manager or assistant being a duly registered pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist, as the case may require, but, subject to this provision, anything which would be an offence under section 15 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, if committed by an individual, shall be an offence if committed by a company.

2. This Act may be cited as the Pharmacy Act, 1899.

A Bill intituled an Act to prohibit the profession or business of a Physician Surgeon, Dentist, or Midwife being carried on by a company.

Be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. It shall be unlawful for a company under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1898, to carry on the profession or business of a physician, surgeon, dentist, or midwife, and if any company contravenes this enactment it shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding five pounds for every day during which the contravention happens.

2. This Act may be cited as the Companies (Medical Profession) Act, 1899

Sale of Food and Drugs Bill.

The order to commit this Bill to the Standing Committee on Trade was passed on Monday. It was opposed by Sir W. Foster, Sir M. Stewart, Sir C. Cameron, and others. The objections of these honourable knights were really, as Mr. Long said, simply arguments for sending the Bill to the Grand Committee. In these committees the clauses of a Bill are much more searchingly examined though the speeches of its critics are not so widely reported.

New Companies & Company News.

Honeyman & Wilson (Limited).—Registered in Scotland, with a capital of 25 000*l*, in 50*l*. shares. Object: To acquire the business of wholesale tea, coffee, fruit, and spice merchants at present carried on at 13 Meuse Lane, Edinburgh.

Bovo Gravy (Limited)—Capital 80,000*l*, in 1*l*. shares. Objects: To adopt an agreement with the Industrial Promotions (Limited), and to carry on the business of meat food, gravy powder, and extract manufacturers, grocers, grocers' sundriesmen, mineral and aërated water manufacturers, drysalters, manufacturing chemists, &c.

Beeswax Company (Limited)—Capital 10 000*l*., in 10*l*. shares. Objects: To manufacture, bleach, refine and deal in beeswax, beeswax-ceresine, mineral, carnauba, vegetable and insect wax, oils, grease, colours, drugs, chemicals, wicks, candles, tapers, &c. The first directors are Johannes Borstling of Luneburg, Wilhelm Borstling, of Luneburg, and Carl Renck, of Harburg.

Cooper & Stern (Limited).—Capital 12 000*l*, in 1*l*. shares Objects: To acquire the business now carried on as "Cooper Brothers" by W. S. Scott at Market Place, Cockermouth, and to carry on the business of chemists, aërated-water manufacturers, and manufacturers of pumiline and other chemical preparations. The first directors are W. S. Scott, chemist and druggist (managing director with 200*l*. per annum), R. J. Hutchinson, J. Burns, and W. H. Lowthwaite.

Conway (Limited).—Capital 1,000*l*, in 1*l*. shares. Objects: To acquire the business of a chemist and druggist carried on at 35 Watson Street, Birkenhead, to adopt an agreement with John A. E Breeze, and to carry on the business of chemists, druggists, dentists, chemical manufacturers, &c. The first subscribers (each with one share) are:—John A. E Breeze, chemist, and Mrs Breeze, 15 Marlborough Grove, Birkenhead; C. H Biss, manager, and Mrs. Biss, 7 Maple Street, Birkenhead; W. C. Kemp, accountant, and Mrs. Kemp, 13 Marlborough Grove, Birkenhead; A. E. Tatler, 93 Briardale Road, Birkenhead, chemist and druggist. Registered office, 35 Watson Street, Birkenhead.

William Widdowson & Co. (Limited).—Capital 1,000*l*., in 1*l*. shares. Objects: To acquire and carry on the business of a manufacturing chemist and wholesale druggist lately carried on by William Widdowson, deceased, and recently by Helen Widdowson, at Mansfield Road, Nottingham. The first subscribers (each with one share) are:—Mrs. Helen Widdowson, 88 Mansfield Road, Nottingham; J. G. Small, Magdala Road, net-manufacturer; Herbert Widdowson, 25 Zulla Road, lace commission agent; J. C. Small, 72 Mapperley Road, lace-manufacturer; J. G. Cobb, 18 Raleigh Street, chemist's assistant; W. Hack, 31 Sherwin Street, cashier; S. Williams, 6 Weekday Cross, solicitor—all of Nottingham. Registered office, 107 Mansfield Road, Nottingham.

Kodak (Limited).—The directors have declared an interim dividend upon the preference shares at the rate of

6 per cent. per annum for the period ending March 31, and of 2½ per cent. on the ordinary shares for the quarter ending March 31, being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum.

Bowman, Thompson & Co. (Limited), chemical manufacturers, Northwich.—The directors recommend a dividend for the year of 7 per cent. on the preference shares and 7½ per cent. on the ordinary shares, which, including an interim dividend paid on September 1, will absorb 33,213*l*, leaving a balance of 9,790*l*. to be carried forward.

Eugen Dieterich's Report.—We mentioned the other week that the Eugen Dieterich Chemical-factory Helfenberg Company had declared a dividend for the first year. We notice from the report that the gross profits from January 1 to December 31, 1898, amounted to 112,863m. The 8 per cent. to be paid as dividend will absorb 64,000m., 3 986m. is carried to the reserve fund, and 4,323m. is carried forward.

David Thom, Domeier & Co. (Limited).—The first ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at Manchester on March 22, Mr. F. A. Roberts presiding. The report of the directors stated that, after making allowance for depreciation, bad and doubtful debts, salaries, working and advertising expenses, there remained a net profit of 12,403*l*. Out of this sum the directors had already paid the interest due to the vendors, which was 2 219*l*, and the dividend on the preference shares to December 31, 1898, leaving a balance of 6,325*l*. After sundry other expenses had been paid 5,183*l*. remained, out of which a dividend of 6 per cent. per annum was recommended on the ordinary shares. The report was adopted, and Messrs. F. A. Roberts and A. L. Ormrod were re-elected directors.

Schweppes (Limited).—The second annual meeting of the shareholders of this company was held in the Holborn Restaurant on Tuesday, Mr. C. D. Kemp-Welch in the chair. The report of the directors showed the net profits for the year to be 40,012*l*., and dividends were recommended as already reported. The Chairman stated that the growth in the profits was small in view of the fact that the sales had increased by over 2,000,000 bottles in the past year, but the explanation was that there had not yet been time for additional trade to compensate for the reduction from 2*s*. to 1*s*. per dozen in the charge that they made for bottles. The business for the first three months of this year had exhibited a large improvement as compared with that of the corresponding period of 1898. Their ginger-beer factory had now been completed, and he confidently expected that that would become a source of income to the company in the near future. Some discussion followed as to Earl De la Warr's connection with the board (which has now ceased), and after this the report was adopted.

Boots, Pills, and Frocks (Limited).—Under this heading the *Financial News* criticises the amalgamation of five Brighton firms, including Messrs. Headland & Co., chemists and druggists. "Proximity," says our contemporary, "acted on by the fashion for 'combines,' has led these five shopkeepers, all in a row, to the happy idea of amalgamation; and the idea, with its notion of a pleasant, neighbourly disposition, does credit to the hearts of the tradesmen concerned, if not to their heads. But arguments in favour of the general system of combination do not apply to the scheme of Robinson, Headland & Co. (Limited). If Messrs. Robinson proposed an amalgamation with all the 'Court bootmakers' in the country, or Messrs. Headland were suggesting a corner in ammoniated quinine, the case for combination would have some basis. But mere fortuitous occupation of adjoining premises is hardly basis enough for a 'combine' to work upon. Successful stores are not established merely by throwing together a job lot of adjoining shops, and knocking down the partitions."

Ceylon Produce is to be well represented at the forthcoming Western Australian Exhibition. Among the exhibits will be cardamoms from the "Lebanon Group," "Mount Temple," "Excelsior Bogawantalawa," and other estates. Cocoa, tea, pepper, areca-nut, annatto seed and paste, cocoa-nut oil, citronella oil, cinnamon oil, and other produce will also be shown. About twenty-five firms will be there.

Wills of Deceased Chemists.

Hoddy.—The will of the late Mr. Benjamin Hoddy, chemist and druggist, Halstead, who died on November 2, 1898, has been proved, at Ipswich, by Mr. C. T. Partridge, Stowmarket, and Mr. Charles Fitch, Shalford, the executors of the testator, whose estate was sworn at 9,087*l*. 1*s*. 11*d*., of which 9,044*l*. 4*s*. 5*d*. is net personalty.

Kerry.—The will of Mr. Thomas Kerry, chemist and druggist, 30 Grosvenor Terrace, Leeds, and 164 Huddersfield Road, Raventhorpe, Mirfield, who died on November 14, 1898, has been proved by Mrs. Kerry, the widow, and Mr. Senior Vero, 31 Exchange Street, Blackpool, by whom the testator's estate was sworn at 382*l*. 8*s*. 7*d*.

Lumley.—The will of the late Mr. W. T. Lumley, chemist and druggist, Kirkby Moorside, Yorkshire, has been proved by Mrs. Caroline Lumley, the widow, Mr. J. W. Lumley, and Mr. John Carpenter, chemist, the executors of the testator, whose estate was sworn at 2,632*l*. 7*s*. 9*d*.

Lund.—The will of Mr. Thomas Lund, 1 Bishopthorpe Road, York, chemist and druggist, who died on October 24, 1898, has been proved by Mrs. Sarah A. Lund, widow and sole executrix of the testator, whose estate was sworn at 1,689*l*. 18*s*. 7*d*.

Napier.—The will of Mr. James Napier, analytical chemist and public analyst, Ipswich, who died on March 16, 1893, has been proved by Mr. Arthur W. Cook and Mr. George P. Price, both of Ipswich. The testator's estate was sworn at 3,948*l*. 8*s*. 7*d*. of which 1,828*l*. 7*s*. 8*d*. is net personalty.

Reeve.—The will of Mr. E. J. Reeve pharmaceutical chemist, 1 Hillside, Cricklewood, who died on January 8, 1899, has been proved by Mrs. Ellen Gent, Glendower, Woodville Gardens, Ealing, the sole executrix of the testator, whose estate was sworn at 21,078*l*. 10*s*. 4*d*. gross, of which 19,032*l*. 4*s*. 1*d*. is net personalty.

Short.—The will of Mr. E. C. Short, chemist and druggist, Bushey Heath, Hertfordshire, who died on November 24, 1898, has been proved by Mrs. Eliza Short, widow and sole executrix of the testator, whose estate is sworn at 1,735*l*. 12*s*. 6*d*., of which 208*l*. 7*s*. 6*d*. is net personalty.

Taylor.—The will of the late Mr. John Taylor, 8 Orwell Place, Ipswich, chemist and druggist, has been proved by Miss Harriet S. Youngman, the acting executrix of the testator, whose personalty was sworn at 374*l*. 8*s*. 11*d*.

Thornton.—The will of the late Mr. Edward Thornton, pharmaceutical chemist, Victoria Road, Exmouth, has been proved by Mrs. Sophia Dunsford, daughter and surviving executrix of the testator, whose estate is sworn at 1,251*l*. 13*s*. 5*d*., of which 504*l*. 9*s*. 2*d*. is net personalty.

Vincent.—The will of Mr. Philip Vincent, chemist and druggist, Walham Green, S.W., who died on October 10, 1898, has been proved by his widow. The testator's estate is sworn at 1,159*l*. 13*s*. 9*d*.

Wharrie.—The will of Mr. Decimus Wharrie, pharmaceutical chemist, 50 Berry Street, Liverpool, who died on May 1, 1898, has been proved by Miss Margaret A. Wharrie, the daughter, and Mr. Thos Sproat, 5 Castle Street, Liverpool, the executors of the testator, whose estate was sworn at 5,431*l*. 7*s*. 3*d*., of which 3,616*l*. 12*s*. is net personalty.

Wilson.—The will of the late Mr. Isaac Wilson, chemist and druggist, Durham, who died on November 6, 1897, has been proved by his widow and sole executrix, Mrs. Ellen Wilson. The testator's personal estate is sworn at 56*l*. 16*s*. 3*d*., but the amount of the real property does not transpire.

Wylde.—The will of Mr. James Wylde, pharmaceutical chemist and dentist, Chorlton Road, Hulme, Manchester, who died on May 15, 1893, has been proved by the Misses Bertha, Kate and M. C. Wylde, and Mrs. Florence Dunn, daughters, and executrixes of the testator, whose estate is sworn at 1,016*l*. 7*s*. 8*d*., of which 303*l*. 16*s*. 8*d*. is net personalty.

More Legal Cases.

Spirit of Nitre.

At the Marylebone Police Court on March 27, before Mr. Plowden, Lewis & Burrows's Drug Stores (Limited), of 22 and 24 Great Portland Street, W., were summoned by the St. Pancras Vestry for unlawfully selling, at 337 Kentish Town Road, 4 oz. of sweet spirit of nitre from which 30 per cent. of the nitrous ether had been abstracted. Mr. Ricketts prosecuted for the Vestry, and the firm were represented by their manager, Mr. E. W. Gough. Mr. Ricketts having explained that the British Pharmacopœia prescribed the amount of nitrous ether which sweet spirit of nitre should contain, said this was the first case in which anyone had been summoned on this particular article, and Dr. Stevenson, the well-known analyst, was therefore in attendance. The purchase of the drug was proved by Anne Emily Davey, as the agent of Mr. Newlyn, inspector. She said she asked for 4 oz. of sweet spirit of nitre, and paid 10*d* for the article. As soon as she had completed the purchase the inspector entered the shop, and she handed him the article.

Cross-examined: She was certain she did not leave the shop before the inspector entered. The bottle used resembled an ordinary seltzer-bottle. The inspector confirmed the last witness, and explained that he had fulfilled the formalities of the Act. He said the bottle in which the nitre was served was labelled "Sweet spirit of nitre. Dose, one spoonful in water." Cross-examined: The manager of the shop remarked, when he went to divide the nitre, that he would spoil it for analytical purposes by his method of dividing it, and also by placing it in such large bottles. He replied that he had no alternative in the matter, as those were the only bottles supplied by the Vestry. Dr. Thomas Stevenson, public analyst for St. Pancras, said the spirit, instead of containing, as it should have done, 2½ per cent., contained only 1·29 per cent. of nitrous ether Taking the lowest limits of the British Pharmacopœia, the 1·29 per cent. represented only 70 per cent. of that proportion, or thereabouts. The Pharmacopœia allowed a deterioration of 20 or 30 per cent. He took as his standard the lowest point allowed by the Pharmacopœia. Cross examined: It would certainly make a difference if the article was kept in a bottle for a long time; but it would not have deteriorated to any very appreciable extent during the time it was being divided by the inspector. Making allowance for any deterioration on that account, however, it was still largely below the B.P. limits. There were no impurities or other defects in the nitre. The witness said he had not tried the experiment of taking a spirit of nitre of full strength, putting it in a bottle like the one produced, then dividing it into three parts, allowing it to remain four or five minutes, and then shaking it; but he asserted that the spirit deteriorated very slowly.

Mr Gough: We do not dispute your analysis, but in a letter I have here from Mr. Otto Hehner, he states that he has experimented with the sample left with him, and by the simple act of pouring it from the bottle into a dry glass vessel and back again it lost 21 per cent. of its strength. Have you ever tried such an experiment as that?

Dr. Stevenson: I kept it in the bottle, and tried it again a few days ago, and it had not lost more than that amount in that time.

Mr. Gough: But it had lost that?—That was thirty days. According to my experience it loses in this size bottle one half this quantity at the rate of ·02 out of 1 29 per diem

That is if it is already deteriorated?—When it has got to this stage of deterioration it would not deteriorate so rapidly as if it were fresh

And your experiment was based on a sample that was already deteriorated?—Yes.

Mr. Gough: This nitre having been kept in a ½-pint bottle must certainly have lost a large proportion of nitrous ether, whatever its original composition may have been. The inspector, in choosing such a bottle took—donbtless quite inadvertently—the best possible means of lessening the strength of the nitre. This is Mr. Hehner's opinion.

Dr. Stevenson said he did not think the bottle used was a good one for the purpose, but as to the experiment referred to, he should like to know how long it was in losing 21 per cent. Replying to the Magistrate, Dr. Stevenson said this was the first sample that had been taken, and he wanted to advise the authorities as to the kind of bottles to employ in future.

Mr. Gough said that he had an analyst in court who had made the experiment he had suggested to Dr. Stevenson. Within the space of an hour he found it had lost 20 per cent. Dr. Stevenson said it was quite contrary to his experience that there should be such an enormous deterioration in the course of a few minutes. The report he had given of the nitre he analysed was a fair one He did not think all the 30 per cent of nitrous ether had escaped owing to the way in which the nitre was taken.

Mr. Plowden: Is not the size of the bottle against the spirit?—Yes, it is too large; the ether would evaporate into the air-space.

Does it make much difference in the efficacy of the drug if it loses 30° of nitrous ether?—Oh, yes.

Would it make much difference to the patient?—Well, if he were treated homœopathically it would. But he did not wish to put it too high; it was not a very potent drug.

For the defence, Fred Hancock, manager of the branch, 337 Kentish Town Road, said he remembered the purchase in question being made. The young lady left the shop after making the purchase, and disappeared entirely from view. For some months witness had given up the practice of keeping the spirit of nitre in the shop and the bottle from which the sample was taken was kept in the dark under cover. The bottle was three-quarters full, and had only been opened once before. When the inspector came into the shop witness cautioned him that he would spoil the nitre by dividing it into three parts, and the inspector agreed with him, but said those were the bottles supplied by the Vestry. In cross-examination, the witness explained that the dark cupboard in which the nitre was kept was behind the dispensing-screen in a moderately cool spot. The shop was lighted with electricity, not with gas-lamps. Re-examined, the witness said the cupboard was next to the outer wall and close to the cold-water inlet, in a spot where neither the sun nor the heat could get at it.

Herbert Slight Collins, analyst to Messrs. Davy, Hill & Son, Yates & Hicks, of 64 Park Street, Southwark, deposed to analysing the original batch of sweet spirit of nitre from which the Vestry's employé was served. He found it was considerably over six volumes, and was close upon the maximum of the British Pharmacopœia. From other experiments he had made he found that by taking 4 oz. of nitre of pharmaceutical strength, placing it in a bottle similar to the one already referred to, shaking and corking, and dividing it into three parts, and then promptly analysing it, that it yielded only 4·32 volumes, instead of the maximum of nearly 7, representing a loss of 20 per cent. He also put 3 oz. into a 3-oz stoppered bottle, shook it up, divided it; then put 1 oz. into a 1-oz. stoppered bottle, shook that, and then analysed it, with the result that he found it had only depreciated 5 per cent. Upon repeating that experiment it only lost 3 per cent. Neither of these results placed them outside the Pharmacopœia test.

Mr. Plowden said it was a pleasing feature of the case—and it was a little unusual—that the analysis of Dr. Stevenson had not been disputed. Generally in these cases there were rival analysts; but, however accurate Dr. Stevenson's analysis might be, it was not to be trusted in this case, because he was not dealing with the original vessel supplied to the defendants, and from which they sold, but with the tampered article—not wilfully tampered with of course—that had deteriorated after it had been sold and before it reached his hands. Of course he accepted Dr. Stevenson's evidence fully, but he felt he had difficulties to contend with which were not of his own creating It would be unsafe to convict the defendants. It was one of those cases which came under the Scotch verdict of "not proven." The summons would be dismissed.

A similar summons issued by the same Vestry was next heard against Peter Stevens, carrying on business at 72 Mansfield Road, St. Pancras, for an identical offence, except that the percentage of nitrous ether alleged to have been abstracted was 75. Mr. Baker, solicitor, defended. His defence was much on the same lines as that in the previous

case. The inspector's assistant was served out of a nearly empty bottle, and it was pointed out at the time that his client could not guarantee that it was of the full strength on that account. In this case Anne Emily Davey paid 1s. 3*d.* for 4 oz. of sweet spirit of nitre. She took with her a bottle similar to the one used in the previous case, and this she handed to the inspector as soon as the purchase had been completed. The assistant remarked to her, "There is not quite so much spirit in this, as the bottle is nearly empty. We have run short, but you will find full strength of other things in it." She believed he said "the same strength," and "not quite so much spirit," and "there is plenty of other things with the same flavour."

The Magistrate: That is almost a plea of guilty

Cross-examined by Mr. Baker, the witness said she did not leave the shop before the inspector entered, and she did not remember that Mr. Stevens, the son of the proprietor, came forward and said he could not guarantee the strength of the article. When the inspector entered, Mr. Stevens said something about the bottle, which was just the same size as in the last case The Magistrate remarked that the Vestry seemed very partial to seltzer-water. (Laughter) In reply to the Magistrate, the witness said the remark about the spirit being short was made as she was buying it and before the inspector entered. Inspector Newlyn produced the bottle in which the article was sold. When he intimated what he intended to do the assistant said, "We don't guarantee this, you know." Witness asked Miss Davey if he had said anything of the kind to her, and she replied that he said it was not the spirit, but something just as good. That, she said, was said after the purchase was made Cross-examined: When the witness was dividing the spirit Mr. Stevens remarked, "I don't know whether you know that what you are doing now is very detrimental to the spirit," and passed a general remark about the bottle.

Mr. Baker: About the deliberate way in which you were dividing it?—Yes. Continuing, the witness said the spirit was exposed for a few minutes. When he left the shop he put it into his bag, carried it to the office, and put it under lock and key, where it remained until the next afternoon, when he took it to Dr. Stevenson.

Dr. Thos. Stevenson said the sample had either been made according to an old Pharmacopœia or was diluted with water. It was deficient in nitrous ether fully 75 per cent., and the spirit in it was weaker. Making all allowances for the bottles being too large and the transference of the spirit, this deficiency could not be accounted for in that way. He had another sample the same day in a similar bottle, which was above the minimum of the Pharmacopœia. That was from the same inspector. Cross-examined, the witness said it would make a difference if the spirit was taken from a nearly empty bottle which had been in use some time and kept in the shop; but it would not make the water get into it. He did not suggest that water had been added, but if it had been made according to the old Pharmacopœia it would have a higher gravity and contain less alcohol.

The first witness for the defence was Francis Reginald Ivey, the defendant's assistant who served the inspector's assistant with the nitre. Upon the sale taking place he found that the stock-bottle contained only about 2 oz., and accordingly mentioned the fact to Mr. Stevens. He then went to a dark cupboard expecting to find another bottle of the nitre, but he was disappointed, and therefore made up the 4 oz asked for with another aqueous material In handing this to the purchaser, and before taking the money, he mentioned that it was lacking in spirit, and Mr Stevens remarked that it was not of sufficient strength His own exact words were that the stuff was not made according to the Pharmacopœia. When the inspector came in Mr. Stevens pointed out that the nitre would deteriorate if exposed. As a matter of fact it was exposed two or three minutes, which would account for a certain loss of strength—say, 20 per cent., or 15. When Mr. Stevens pointed out that it was not of the official strength the young lady reluctantly agreed to accept it. The bottle had been in the shop, roughly speaking, about a month. In cross-examination the witness said it did not occur to him to tell the purchaser that he had only 2 oz., and in labelling the whole of the mixture "Sweet spirit of nitre" he certainly committed an indiscretion.

Walter Stevens, the son of the defendant, who said he was not a fully-qualified chemist, confirmed the evidence of the last witness.

Thomas Elwood, of 75 Cavendish Road, Harringay, said that on February 17 he analysed a sample of nitrous ether. He agreed with the report of the public analyst as to its loss of strength. This was a very volatile ether, and quickly decomposed if there was air in the bottle. The deterioration in the nitre was to be explained by the fact that it was kept in a too large bottle, that it was exposed, and that it was not kept carefully. It was true that a solution of ethyl nitrite was of the same strength as sweet spirit of nitre, but when the two were mixed together they decomposed each other.

Mr. Baker pointed out that the inspector's assistant was getting exactly what she asked for, and he submitted, therefore, that no offence had been committed under the Act.

Mr. Plowden said when a purchaser asked for a certain thing and got something different, that would certainly be sold to the prejudice of the purchaser. But if at the time the seller explained that he had not got what was asked for, but was supplying something which was as good as what had been asked for, then the purchaser had an opportunity of proceeding with the bargain or declining to go on with it. In this case the seller said the thing served was not the thing asked for, and it was open to the purchaser to say she would not have it. According to her, the transaction was so rapid that she may have thought she had no time to undo the bargain; but her account of that was not that of the seller, who said she had time. That was a small point, however. He thought, whether the money was given simultaneously or not, the purchaser had an opportunity of saying then and there, "Well, I won't take it." Having got something different from what she asked for, he did not think she was entitled, under the circumstances, to turn round and say, "I am prejudiced," and have the article analysed and the seller proceeded against. He thought the sellers had shown that they had acted *bona fide* in the matter, and he thought that solely on the ground he had mentioned the summons must be dismissed.

Over-honest.

At Cardiff Police Court, on Tuesday, before the Stipendiary (Mr. T. W. Lewis), William Josiah Sanders, chemist, was summoned for having unjust scales in his branch shop, 60 Tudor Road. Mr. J W. Hallaron, from the Town Clerk's office, prosecuted.

William Henry Jones, inspector, said that on March 16 he visited defendant's shop, and saw Mr. Thompson, the manager, who produced the scales and weights. A 2-oz. beam-scale was unjust, being not sufficiently sensitive, and was 20 gr. in favour of the purchaser.

The Stipendiary: Then the defendant would be cheating himself to that extent?—Yes.

The Stipendiary: This illustrates the danger of being over-honest.

Witness: The scale might be used for the making of dangerous drugs.

The Stipendiary: Very dangerous to the public, and very dangerous for this defendant. If a fatality ensued, and carelessness was shown in making up a prescription, he might be prosecuted for manslaughter.

Defendant said he was perfectly taken aback by the evidence. All he and his manager had been told was that the scale was not sufficiently sensitive. He emphatically denied the charge.

The inspector said that according to the Board of Trade regulations the scale should turn with 1 gr.

The Stipendiary: It is clear that nothing was further from defendant's mind than to cheat anyone. If he has cheated anyone it is himself. This is not a case for a penalty, but for rectification of the scale. The summons was dismissed.

The Bolivian Government has imposed a tax of 45 per cent. on imports.

"Pharmaceutical Formulas."—"I have only one fault to find with the book—that is, it is so complete that if it got into the hands of the public it would give the show away." —*John M Jefferson* (Auckland).

The Chemical Society.

THE anniversary meeting of this Society was held at Burlington House, Piccadilly, on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. There was a fair attendance, but the absence of any unusual proceedings was reflected in vacant bench-spaces. Professor James Dewar presided, and submitted the report of

The Year's Work.

In the course of this review he mentioned that the present strength of the Society is about 2,227 Fellows. During the year 132 new Fellows had been elected, eighteen had died, eighteen had been removed for non-payment of fees, and twelve Fellows had withdrawn from the membership. Professor Dewar next referred to the retirement from the secretaryship of Professor J. M Thomson, who had held that appointment from 1883 to 1898, and whose good services to the Society were spoken of. Professor Thomson had been succeeded in the secretaryship by Dr. Wynne, who, after a year in the office, was retiring to take up the editorship of the *Journal*. The President next spoke of the services rendered to the Society by Dr. Thorpe as Treasurer since 1889. At that time the total income of the Society was 4,150*l.*; the revenue had increased under Dr. Thorpe's management to nearly 7,000*l.* a year, although it had been necessary for Dr. Thorpe to provide the cash for exceptional expenditure, such as the alterations in the rooms, the enlargement of the *Journal*, and the preparation and publication of the collective yearly index. In this connection Professor Dewar also mentioned with gratitude the excellent work done by Mrs. Dougal in connection with the General Index, which had been distributed to the Fellows during the past year.

Professor W. A. Tilden.

After brief reference to Dr. Tilden, the new Treasurer, and Dr. Scott, the Junior Secretary, the President dealt with the more important events of the year, especially the dinner given to the six past-Presidents. This brought him to speak of the late Lord Playfair; and other distinguished Fellows who had died were Mr. J W. Rodgers, Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, and Sir Douglas Galton. The retirement of Mr. C. E Groves from the editorship of the *Journal* was signalised, not only by the dinner on Monday evening, but by the presentation of an illuminated excerpt from the minutes of the Society in the following terms:—

The Council of the Chemical Society, in accepting the resignation of Mr. C. E. Groves, F.R.S., of the editorship of the Society's *Journal*, desires to place on record its high appreciation of the important services he has rendered to the Society during the 21 years in which he has acted as sub-editor and editor.

After appealing to the older members to attend the evening meetings more regularly, Professor Dewar spoke of some things that are in contemplation, such as the preparation of a new library-catalogue, the approaching Conference on the atomic equivalents, and the proposal by the American Chemical Society to co-operate with this Society in the preparation of abstracts of scientific papers. The rest of the address dealt with low-temperature research, in which he said that in the present state of science it would not be possible to reach a lower temperature than 15° absolute (– 248° C.).

The President's address was received by the members with approbation, and on the motion of Dr. Gladstone, seconded by Dr. Armstrong, he was requested to allow it to be printed.

The Treasurer's Statement

was then submitted by Dr. Thorpe. It showed that during the year the total receipts were 5,233*l.*, 4,034*l.* of this being derived from subscriptions, 740*l.* from the *Journal*, and 428*l.* from investments. The expenditure during the year was 5,415*l.*, therefore in excess of revenue; but it included an exceptional item of General Index, which cost 793*l.* The *Journal* and abstracts between them amounted to 3,294*l.* Dr. Thorpe, in resigning the treasurership to take up the higher office of President, made some remarks on the financial progress of the Society during the decade in which he had held office. In that time the Society's assets have increased from 12,221*l.* to 17,289*l.*, apart from the Research Fund, which also has increased by fully 2,000*l.*, until it amounts now to 7,618*l.* During the ten years he had disbursed no less than 45,000*l.* of the Society's money, and he remarked that year by year the publications cost more. He feelingly referred to that old and faithful servant of the Society, Mr. Joshua Hall, formerly collector, saying that no circumstance in his treasurership had given him greater pleasure than in providing Mr. Hall with his annuity.

The report was adopted, and the thanks of the Society accorded to Dr. Thorpe, not only for his services during the past year, but for the manner in which he had nurtured the Society's funds since 1889.

Election of Office-bearers.

Meanwhile the Fellows had been depositing their ballot-papers, and these having been scrutinised, the results were declared from the chair as follows:—

President, Professor T. E. Thorpe, Ph.D., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S.

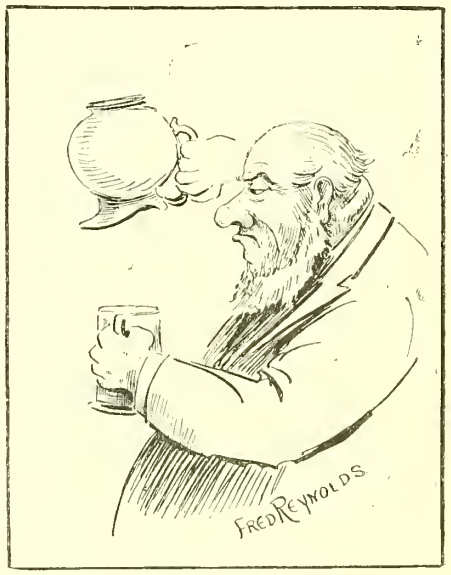
Vice-Presidents, Mr. C. E. Groves, F.R.S., and Professor T. Purdie, Ph.D., F.R.S., taking the place of Professors Japp and Tilden.

Secretary, Professor Dunstan (re-elected), and Dr. A. Scott, M.A., F.R.S., taking the place of Dr. Wynne, appointed Editor.

Treasurer, Professor W. A. Tilden, D.Sc., F.R.S. (in place of Professor Thorpe).

Councilors, Messrs. H. Brereton Baker, M.A.; Frank Clowes, D.Sc.; G. T. Moody, D.Sc.; and James Walker, D.Sc.; in place of Messrs. P. Phillips Bedson, Otto Hehner, Herbert McLeod, and Alexander Scott, M.A., D.Sc.

Votes of thanks were accorded to retiring office-bearers and the proceedings concluded at 5 o'clock.



Failing Solution

Lead-glaze Report.—Professors Thorpe and Oliver have submitted their report to the Home Secretary regarding the use of lead-glazes in the pottery-industry. They are strongly of opinion that lead-glazes may be dispensed with without prejudicing the industry, and other glazes, such as silicates, employed. It is mentioned that in some districts certain ales are regarded by the workers as a sure cure for lead-poisoning, and the Professors think the workers are not far wrong, for these ales were found to contain 8 to 16 gr. of magnesium and calcium sulphates per pint, and these are therapeutically valuable.

Correspondence.

Notice to Correspondents. *In writing letters for publication correspondents should adopt a concise, but not abbreviated, style. They are requested to write on one side of the paper only. Letters with or without a nom-de-plume, must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer. Queries should be written on separate pieces of paper, and the regulations printed under the sections to which they apply should be strictly observed.*

Erythrol Tetranitrate.

SIR,—An accident, by which a chemist lost his life, happened at a tabloid-factory at Dartford on December 15, 1897. He was engaged in mixing tetranitrate of erythrol with finely-powdered lactose in a mortar when an explosion occurred.

Again, at the end of 1898, an accident was caused by tetranitrate of erythrol being inadvertently thrown into a fire, and one person was injured.

Tetranitrate of erythrol is possessed of explosive properties, and is highly sensitive—more so, indeed, to percussion than dynamite or guncotton. As it has lately come into some use in the place of nitro-glycerine as a remedy for angina pectoris I should be glad if you would draw special attention in your paper to the dangers attending the handling of this drug. I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
A. FORD (Colonel),
H.M. Chief Inspector of Explosives.

Home Office, Whitehall, S.W., March 24.

"Guaranteed" Lemon Oil.

SIR,—I have read with much interest your remarks on lemon oil, published in your last issue. The whole question may be examined from two different points of view—the purely common-sense and the chemical—both of which lead to identical conclusions. From the former point of view answers are required to the following questions:—(1) What becomes of the enormous quantities of waste terpene or "citrene" from the manufacture of terpeneless oil of lemon? (2) Why is there such a ready market for this when it never appears again in ordinary commerce? (3) What is done with all the lemon oil which only contains 5·5 to 6·5 per cent. of citral? For it is the exception to see any "guaranteed" oil of lemon containing less than 6·5 to 7 per cent of citral. From the chemical point of view, one naturally asks, how is the citral determined? Presumably it is the result of an absorption by means of sodium bisulphite. But with a mixture containing only 5 to 7 per cent. of citral, to what degree is this an accurate determination of citral? Personally I would never return this as "citral," nor would, I think, many other essential-oil analysts. But even assuming that the citral is correctly determined, of what value is it, unless one is first perfectly certain that the oil is quite pure, seeing that the addition of 1 per cent. of citral or lemongrass oil is not an expensive matter, if an enhanced price is obtained for the higher citral content? Without wishing to be either aggressive or hypercritical, I venture to assert that a great deal of "guaranteed" oil of lemon, whilst possibly containing the quantity of citral guaranteed, does not comply with Pharmacopœial requirements, and, as the latter are not over stringent, a natural inference follows. The course of action adopted by certain makers is not confined to oil of lemon proper, but is extended to the terpeneless oil also. A by no means inconsiderable portion of the so-called concentrated oil of lemon of commerce is largely composed of lemongrass citral. Apart from a chemical examination of this substance, the marked verbena odour on dilution is sufficient to convince the most sceptical. The discovery of citral as an active ingredient of oil of lemon is one of the few unfortunate discoveries which, instead of assisting in maintaining a higher standard of purity, has a retrograde influence in this direction. Commercially this question is serious. The upright and respected dealer in London, who uses his best judgment in buying, and who naturally rests content when he has his guarantee, is placed in a most unfair position, and obliged to bear the burden of the foreigner's sins. There is no doubt that the question of the basis of guarantee requires careful attention, and in this respect I maintain that it is to the interests of the London traders to force the hands of their foreign friends.

ERNEST J. PARRY.

134 Upper Thames Street, E.C., March 27.

The Council Election.

SIR,—From statements that have recently appeared in the trade-journals there has been an addition this year of about 3,000 members to the Pharmaceutical Society, and who will be entitled to vote at the forthcoming election of councillors to be held in May. This shows that greater interest is being taken in pharmaceutical matters than has ever been taken before, and one may justly assume that a larger proportion of voting-papers will be returned filled than has previously been the case.

We may also assume that a number of candidates will have put themselves forward for election who are able to voice the opinion of the large section of the craft that has recently joined the Society—a section whose views ought to be represented. For the benefit of pharmacy it is essential that capable men only be returned; and as some of the candidates may probably be of local reputation only, though possibly possessing sterling worth, a statement of the line of policy they propose to adopt, should they be elected, would be of the utmost value to those who have recently joined the Society, as well as to members of longer standing.

It is to be hoped that candidates will make use of the trade-press to express their views on topics of interest. It would greatly assist these gentlemen if the executives of local associations, or individuals interested in the election, would draw up and post to them, when their names are published, a list of questions, the answers to which would assist voters in their selection of candidates.

It is further to be hoped that members of the craft will take advantage of the power they possess of defining the line of policy to be adopted in future by their representatives by placing themselves in a position to vote and to return their voting-papers filled.

R. C. COWLEY,
Hon. Sec. Federation of Local Pharmaceutical Associations.

6 Sandon Terrace, Upper Duke Street, Liverpool.

[Mr. Cowley is generous in his figures. The President of the Pharmaceutical Society stated last week at a dinner at Stoke that at that time nearly 1,500 chemists had either been elected this year or had applied for membership.—ED. *C. & D.*]

The New Weapon against Stores.

SIR,—The "Pioneer Cutter" is unrepentant—nay, he glories in being the first to introduce into his district such prices as even the great London stores cannot beat. Having done his best to ruin the masters, he now attempts the ruin of the men; but, nevertheless, has the audacity to call upon both to help him to remove the only obstacle to the complete success of his cutting-schemes. One can imagine a fox saying to the sheep, "Help me to entrap and destroy this wolf who devours you and prevents me from dining upon you to my complete satisfaction"; but they must be very silly sheep, indeed, who would respond to the invitation. The "Pioneer Cutter" has not exhausted his powers of advising his victims, for he favours them with a little more gratuitous advice, which would, if followed, ruin half the chemists in the country. The one half would effectually throttle the other half, for all could not live on such profits as are made by charging prices which would compare favourably with those of the great London stores.

If chemists need advice as to how to raise the trade out of the parlous condition into which it has fallen, they are not likely to apply to the "Pioneer Cutter" for it, or to follow it if it be given unasked. Your correspondents seem to think that these home truths depend for their potency on who wrote them. As I am of opinion that the statements I have made would be just as true and as cogent whoever wrote them, I still subscribe myself,

Yours truly,

March 27. LEGITIMATE CHEMIST. (226/43)

The Pharmacy Bill, 1899.

Sir,—Of the Bills introduced by the Lord Chancellor that protecting the medical profession was expected, but it was hoped that it could be amended to at least cover the profession of pharmacy.

But the one empowering limited companies to carry on the business and use the description of pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist without condition except that it be conducted by a registered pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist is so bold that one can hardly believe it is seriously intended.

What the Irish pharmacist is to expect or how he is affected is not clear, as this Bill purports to be an amendment of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, but it has not a clause confining it to Great Britain, as is usual in Bills affecting only that portion of the United Kingdom. One thing is clear: it does not remove the scandal in law on which the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland have based their plea and contention.

The incriminated person may still be covered by a company, and the worst feature is that the Jews will have no dealings with the Samaritans. Yours truly,

Lower Baggot Street, Dublin, R. J. Downes.
March 29.

Trade-marks in the Soudan.

Mr. Benjamin T. King, registered patent-agent, of 165 Queen Victoria Street, E.C., sends us some correspondence he has had with the Foreign Office on this subject. With an urgent desire that the dervishes should always be able to get the article they see advertised, Mr King first wrote to the Foreign Office in January last. Lord Salisbury referred the inquiry to Lord Cromer, who replied on February 6, expressing the opinion that it was "perhaps a little early for considerations of this nature," but stating that he had forwarded the correspondence to the Governor-General of the Soudan. Subsequently, the Foreign Office informed Mr. King that the civil administration of the Soudan is still in an inchoate condition, and until central courts of justice are created it would be premature to attempt the establishment of a register of trade-marks to be used as a basis for civil action. The Foreign Secretary further pointed out that the jurisdiction of the Mixed Tribunals of Egypt is not recognised for any purpose whatever in any part of the Soudan except in the town of Suakin.

Legal Queries.

229/20. *Honey*—(1) No special instructions having been given to the consignor we do not think that he was justified in instructing the railway company either to send the goods by passenger train or at owner's risk. (2) The consignee is generally the proper party to sue the railway company if the property in the goods has actually passed to him. Whether such property has passed or not depends upon whether there is a binding contract between the vendor and purchaser, and this often gives rise to nice points under the Statute of Frauds where the goods are over the value of 10*l*. The consignor is generally held to be the agent of the consignee to contract with the railway company for the carriage of the goods. It is a common practice, however, for both the consignor and consignee to be joined as plaintiffs against the railway company. (3) The question of ownership depends on whether the property in the goods has actually passed or not as above stated. (4) The return of the cheque does not alter the case much. You were wrong in keeping the goods; you should have rejected them and let the railway company and the consignor fight it out between them. You may still have, however, a good defence, because, first, the railway company state that they received the goods in bad condition, and the injury to them may have arisen from defective packing. Owner's risk, speaking generally, covers anything but negligence on the part of the railway company or their servants. Having kept the goods we should say that your proper course is to pay the amount of your cheque into court five clear days before the hearing. The safest course would be to pay the whole claim and costs into court with a plea denying all liability, and to counterclaim for damages. This would prevent the plaintiff getting the money out of court, and enable you to raise any question in defence. You will do well to consult a local solicitor practising in the court in which the case is to be tried.

219/58 *Brighton.*—We could not draft an agreement for subletting for you. This could only be done with a full knowledge of all the circumstances. If you hold under a lease certain of the provisions of that lease ought to be embodied in the agreement by way of sub-lease. It is the duty of the tenant to pay for the agreement, so that you had better employ a solicitor to prepare a proper document, especially as you appear to be inexperienced in such matters.

223/54. *Ben Nevis.*—If the ironmongers sell weed-killer to a person who will himself use it, we do not think it would be held to be a wholesale transaction, however large the quantity purchased. The arrangement for a chemist to supply it, the ironmonger we presume taking a commission, should not save them from a penalty under the Pharmacy Act. A very similar case was reported in The Chemist and Druggist, March 14, 1896.

224/43. *G.K.*—The law does not prevent the sale of hydrocyanic acid or strychnine to correspondents abroad if the purchaser is known to you. If not, you require not only his signature but also that of someone whom you know and who knows him as well. But, unless under special circumstances, a chemist would be very unwise to take such a responsibility.

224/54. *Justice.*—The existing Sale of Food and Drugs Act provides a penalty not exceeding 50*l*. for adulteration injurious to health, and a penalty not exceeding 20*l*. for adulteration which is merely prejudicial to the purchaser. The Government Bill would raise the possible penalty in the latter class of cases to 50*l*. for the second offence, and to 100*l*. for any subsequent offence. The amount, however, would always be within the discretion of the Magistrate. The Government Bill does not propose giving the power of imprisonment for any offence of the second class; it already exists for offences in the first class. Perhaps this information will modify the remarks you sent us for publication. It is not difficult to argue that any Act of Parliament could be so administered as to become oppressive.

223/54. *Bury.*—We cannot make trade-mark searches. You must go to the Trade-marks Office in Staple Inn and pay 1*s*. to ascertain if the name you quote has been registered. It does not certainly follow that you can use it if it is not on the register. "Yorkshire Relish" is not on the register, but the proprietors have prevented other makers of sauces from using that title. See Diary, 1899, page 217.

225/66. *H. R.* Inspectors under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act are appointed by the County or Borough Councils; in London by the Vestries. We have not seen these appointments advertised; if they are announced, the advertisements would probably appear in the local journals.

225/54. *F. H. S.*—It is necessary to have a legal assignment of the lease and goodwill in addition to the stamped agreement to buy the business. This deed should be prepared by a solicitor. In the absence of any specific agreement the purchaser would pay the legal expense connected with the sub-lease, even though a fixed sum has been named as the price of the business.

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

203/22. *Vino.*—(1) The only way you can restore the cask of beef-and-malt wine which has gone acid is to first sterilise by heat and then neutralise with carbonate of soda. Give it the necessary acidity with tartaric acid, and add some preservative to prevent it going wrong again. (2) Photomountant, see *C. & D.*, April 2, 1898, page 546.

29/7. *Wales.*—Snoring can be prevented to a great degree by the snorer training himself to go to sleep breathing through the nose, and, in addition, being careful to avoid sleeping on the back.

212/49. *R. F.*—(1) Chemistry of Development.—The reactions which take place on developing a gelatino-bromide

plate with hydroquinone are not in the present state of our knowledge accurately expressable by chemical equations. The complex bromo-derivatives, additive compounds and oxidised products formed are but imperfectly understood. This much is known, however: the hydroquinone is a reducing agent rendered more powerful in the presence of an alkali, and reduces the "subbromide" of silver to metallic silver, the gelatin playing a part in the reaction, it becoming brominated as a result of the formation of "subbromide" by the action of light. The restrainer, bromide of potassium or ammonium, restrains the secondary development by forming a double salt with the silver bromide; otherwise the action begun by light would extend further than the area immediately affected. (2) Probably a popular book, such as John's "Flowers of the Field," 5*s*. (S.P.C.K.), would suit you as an aid for classifying and collecting a herbarium of British plants.

205/72. *Paul Pry.*—**Books on Electricity generally.**—Silvanus Thompson's "Elementary Lessons in Electricity and Magnetism," 4*s*. 6*d*. (Macmillan), or Henderson's "Practical Electricity and Magnetism," 6*s*. 6*d*. (Longmans). Neither of these contain information on wireless telegraphy or radiography, which you would have to obtain from special treatises, such as Kerr's "Wireless Telegraphy," 1*s* 6*d*. (Seeley), or Isenthal and Ward's "Practical Radiography," 2*s*. 6*d*. (Dawbarn).

218/13. *Baryta.*—**A Barium Rat-poison** will need to contain at least 50 per cent. of barium carbonate to be efficacious. There is not much truth in the assertion that such poisons "dry up the bodies and prevent the smell of decomposition."

216/21. *F. S.*—**Chimney-cleaning Powder.**—The kinds on the market consist of mixtures of salt and sulphur—two-thirds of the former to one-third of the latter. The powder is usually coloured red with Armenian bole or blue with aniline dye.

215/58. *H. J. H.*—**Incense:**—

Gum benzoin	lb. j.
Gum thus	lb. j.
Cort. cascarillæ	lb. ss.
Gum olibanum	lb. j.

Reduce the gums and cascarilla to a coarse powder and mix together.

218/2. *Quaker* writes: "I find a difficulty with regard to **Quinine-wine, B.P. 1898.** If I filter out the precipitate (which I think contains quinine), I feel I am supplying a wine of inferior strength. Moreover, should the weather be cold, or the wine extra astringent, more quinine may be precipitated than usual, thus rendering me liable to prosecution—notwithstanding the B.P. directions. If I do not filter, the customer gets an unsightly preparation. By treating the orange-wine with gelatin to remove the tannin a very pale wine in which the quinine hydrochloride dissolves perfectly without deposit is yielded. To this I have added sufficient burnt sugar to produce a normal colour. The product is nice looking, bright, and full strength of alkaloid. Do you think I may safely sell this when quinine-wine or orange-quinine wine is asked for?"

[The B.P. vin. aurantii is described as having "a golden, sherry colour," and if detannating results in much diminishing the colour there can be no objection, that we can see, to adding a little burnt sugar to restore it.]

197/18. *Landwor.*—The farrier's horse-tonic medicine is merely "finish."

203/15. *R. H.*—The Nit-ointment you send is a veratrine one. The following will yield a similar preparation:—

Lard	℥vj.
Olive oil	℥vj.
Yellow wax	℥j.
Veratrine	gr. x.
Oil of citronella	♏xv.
Oil of bergamot	ʒj.

Melt the wax, lard, and oil together, and stir in the veratria previously rubbed down with a small quantity of oleic acid, and, lastly, the perfumes; and, when beginning to set, pour into tins.

209/10 *Equine.*—**Horse-powder.**—We cannot improve on your analysis. All the ingredients you name are present. Try varying the proportions of the different substances.

207/57. *R. D. R.*—**Starch-gloss** to be dusted on the linen just before ironing.—This consists of equal parts of powdered curd soap and French chalk.

205/38. *T. R. T.*—**Black Dye for Leather.**—This has been made by intimately mixing ivory-black 1 oz., methylated spirit 2 oz., with a pint of good logwood-and-gall ink.

209/1. *J. G. J.*—**The Digestive Powder** appears to be a dilution of pepsin with powdered liquorice, starch, and sugar. As far as we can judge, a teaspoonful of the powder represents a little over 5 gr. of pepsin. There is also a trace of anise present, probably added as elæosaccharum anisi.

219/10. *Beginner.*—**Charges for Making Developers.**—One usual way is to reckon up the retail prices of the ingredients, *plus* the package, and add half as much again (more or less) for mixing.

219/34 *Poultry.*—Water-glass solution for **Preserving Eggs** is obtainable at any wholesale druggist's. For use it requires diluting with an equal quantity of water.

192/7. *Yorkshire Bite.*—(1) **Gout and Rheumatic Cure.**—Your sample which "works wonders" owes its efficacy to potass. iodid. A formula such as the following represents it:—

Potass. iodid....	gr. xxiv.
Liq. potassæ	ʒj.
Mist. gent. co.	℥ij.
Ext. tarax. liq.	ʒiv.
Aq. ad	℥viij.

M.

ʒj. pro dosis.

(2) A mixture containing potass. iodid. and spt. æther. nit. would not be suitable for a stock rheumatic mixture.

219/39. *C. D.*—**Baking-powder.**—The acid sulphate of potash baking-powder does have a tendency to colour the bread brownish. The following formula is quite satisfactory, and comes out well about the price you quote (40*s*. per cwt.):—

Bicarbonate of soda...	36 lbs.
Tartaric acid	32 „
Rice-flour	68 „

Dry the tartaric acid, mix with the rice-flour, and sift; then add the bicarbonate of soda, and again sift.

65 4. *R. G.*—"Veterinary Counter-practice," 3*s*. 6*d*. (office of *C. & D.*), and Wanklyn's "Water-analysis," 5*s*., will be what you require.

Information Supplied.

Mortar-cleaning Tip.—After the mortars have been well washed and even scrubbed there commonly remain on the outside several unsightly brown markings, which detract from their appearance when employed at the front counter. An application of turpentine before the mortar has been finally dried will be found remarkably efficacious in removing these.—C.

Information Wanted.

The Editor will be obliged for replies to the following from any who can furnish the information.

223/50. Where can "Oxonia" be obtained?

226/57. Makers of "Abraham's Vineyard Jerusalem Soap."

226/7. Where can linen tallies, red on one side and white on the other, be obtained?

226/10. Who are makers of glass capsules for making amyl-nitrite capsules?

Trade Report.

The prices quoted below are the bottom prices obtained for bulk quantities by importers and manufacturers, who do not supply retailers. They are in many cases exclusive of various charges.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.: March 29.

QUININE is "off colour" this week so far as speculators are concerned. Makers have advanced their prices by 3*d.* to 4*d.* per oz. On Tuesday cinchona sold 10 per cent. above last week's prices. Business generally is satisfactory, and values as a rule tend upwards, as the subjoined table shows:—

Higher	Firmer	Lower
Ammonia sulphate	Beeswax	Benzols
Cinchona	Benzoin	Oil, castor
Ferri et quininæ cit.		Oil, turpentine
Gum tragacanth		Quicksilver (sec.)
Oil, almonds		Quillaia
Quinine		
Soda nitrate		

The more important arrivals of drugs up to March 28 include:—Buchu, 83; camphor (Chinese), 200 in tr.; cardamoms, 260: cascara sagrada, 478; castor oil (Ital.) 20, (E.I.) 92; cinchona (Ceylon) 11, (Java) 111; croton-seed, 2; dragon's-blood, 16; ergot, 19; gentian, 68; gum kino, 4; gum thus, 175; honey (Calif.) 100, (Ital.) 8; insect-powder, 75; ipecacuanha (Rio), 31; lime-juice (W.I.), 21; nux vomica, 389; opium, 54; quinine (Java), 51; senna (Alex.), 15; star aniseed oil, 30.

Saccharin.

The Saccharin Corporation (Limited) think that the paragraph which appeared in this section last week conveys the impression that they have come to terms with the parties against whom they are proceeding for alleged infringement of their patent-rights, which is not the case, nor do the corporation know of any arrangement between makers of saccharin or any contemplated rise in price.

Mr. Pears's Views on Citronella Oil.

Mr. Andrew Pears, of Messrs. A. & F. Pears (Limited), is now on a tour in the East, and while in Ceylon had an opportunity of looking into the citronella and lemongrass oil supplies. He told an interviewer that the bulk of citronella oil shipped from Ceylon is adulterated and is sold at a price which proves his statement. He has paid in Singapore for the pure article three times the price the Ceylon oil fetches in Mincing Lane. Mr. Pears considers that the demand for lemongrass oil will keep up.

Up Goes Quinine.

That bright particular star in the journalistic firmament the *Daily Mail* has a New York correspondent, who cabled the other day to the following effect:—

New York, March 23.

Great difficulty is now experienced here in obtaining quinine in large quantities.

The manufacturers have in a very short time advanced the price from 28c. to 40c. per oz.

The market is almost wholly depleted of foreign brands, which are now quoted at 38c. per oz.

Dealers attribute the sudden advance to the formation of a "corner" in London.

It is good now and then to see ourselves as others see us. We may add that the New York *Commercial* reports that there has been buying in New York on London account, which is another view of the matter that everybody has not foreseen.

Japanese Markets.

Yokohama, February 10.

The principal chemicals and drugs exported from this port and Kobe in January of this year were as follows:—

—		Yokohama	Kobe
Acid, muriatic	lbs.	—	12,000
Acid, nitric	,,	—	21,800
Acid, sulphuric	,,	—	231,000
Camphor	piculs	—	1,126
Camphor oil	,,	—	498
Copper sulphate	lbs.	—	30,000
Ginseng	piculs	52	18
Menthol cryst.	catties	330	900
Oil of peppermint	,,	1,125	990
Manganese	tons	—	2,816
Wax, vegetable	piculs	—	2,746
Caustic soda...	lbs.	—	5,000

The imports showed a marked falling off in one or two directions since December (see *C. & D.*, March 4, page 388)—*e.g.*, the total of alcohol for the two ports was 593,520 lbs., and cocaine muriate 200 oz.—but there are big increases in others: thus, carbolic acid, 1,525 cwt.; salicylic acid, 3,136 lbs.; antipyrin, 20,100 oz.; amorphous phosphorus, 16,700 lbs.; bismuth subnitrate, 5,500 lbs.; bismuth salicylate, 224 lbs.; glycerin, 1,060 cwt; potash chlorate, 2,300 cwt.; quicksilver, 13,650 lbs.; quinine sulphate, 16,000 oz.; muriate, 5,000 oz.; soda ash, 1,930 cwt.; sodium bicarbonate, 2,900 cwt.; caustic soda, 3,682 cwt.; paraffin wax, 235,810 lbs.; cassia oil, 1,100 catties. These figures are for Kobe and Yokohama. The last report was for Yokohama only.

Heavy Chemicals.

[*These prices are for market-centres other than London.*]

There is little new to report regarding the condition of this market. Business is a shade quieter but values on the whole are well maintained. Bleaching-powder is in good demand for home and export, and a fairly steady business is also passing in caustic soda. Soda ash, soda crystals, and ammonia alkali are steady at unchanged rates.

Sulphate of Ammonia is again higher, and very firm at the advanced quotations, Beckton, 10*l.* 15*s.*: Beckton terms, 10*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; London, 11*l.*; Leith, 11*l.* to 11*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; and Hull, 10*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* Exports from Leith last week amounted to 315 tons.

Colours.—A steady market and prices firm and well maintained. Mineral-black, ordinary quality, 3*s.* to 3*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., and best qualities 4*s.* to 4*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. Lamp-black, 5*s.* to 7*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., according to quality. Pure ivory-black, 12*s.* to 12*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. Oxide of iron, common, 7*l.*; medium, 10*l.* 5*s.*; and finest, 20*l.* Ultramarine, pure, 40*s.* to 45*s.* Umber, Devonshire, 47*s.* 6*d.* to 60*s.*; and Turkish, 45*s.* Ochre, French J.C., 62*s.* 6*d.* to 65*s.*; French, J.F., 65*s.* per ton.

Benzols.—90-per-cent. lower, and now quoted 7½*d.* 50-per-cent. still stands at 8*d.*

Nitrate of Soda.—Firm and higher, refined standing at 8*s.* 9*d.*

Saltpetre.—Steady; British refined, barrels, 20*s.* 6*d.* to 21*s.*, and kegs, 21*s.* 6*d.* to 22*s.*; German, barrels, 18*s.* 9*d.*, kegs, 19*s.* 6*d.*

Phosphorus.—Unchanged. Amorphous, 2*s.* 8½*d.*; sticks 2*s.* 1*d.*; and wedges, 2*s.*

Barium-products.—In good demand with prices firm. Sulphate precipitated (blanc fixe), 6*l.* 15*s.* Chloride of barium, best refined crystals, 6*l.* 15*s.* free on rail, and 6*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* f.o.b. in bags, with usual extras for other packages. Hydrate of baryta, finest quality crystals, 12*l.* to 13*l.* per ton. Sulphide of barium, 5*l.* Mineral sulphate of barytes, 42*s.* 6*d.* to 80*s.* per ton, according to quality and packages.

South Durham Salt.—Moving well, and price is steadily maintained at 9*s.* 6*d.* per ton f.o.b. Tees.

Magnesium Salts.—Chloride, 2*l.* 10*s.* per ton. Carbonate, 37*s.* 6*d.* to 40*s.* per cwt. Calcined magnesia, 1*s.* to 1*s.* 4*d.* per lb. Sulphate (Epsom salts), 2*l.* 15*s.* to 3*l.*

Glauber's Salts, 32*s.* 6*d.* to 35*s.* per ton.

Liverpool Drug-market.

Liverpool, March 28.

Beeswax.—The demand for Chilian continues, and sales are reported of good pale at 7*l.* 5*s.* to 7*l.* 15*s.* per cwt. Gambia is selling at rates up to 6*l.* 15*s.*

CANARY-SEED.—Very flat, at 26*s.* to 27*s.* per quarter for good bright Turkish.

QUILLAIA-BARK.—Weak, owing to the heavy arrivals.

HONEY.—Firmly held. Chilian, Pile 1., has sold at 24*s.* 6*d.* to clear the balance (31 barrels) of a parcel. Pile X. is held for 28*s.* 6*d.* to 32*s.* 6*d.*

GUM ACACIA.—There have been sales at 69*s.* per cwt., and 73*s.* has been refused for 15 serons fine, owners asking 77*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

CASTOR OIL.—Steady; downward movement checked for the moment. Good seconds Calcutta are held for $2\frac{15}{16}$*d.* per lb. spot. First-pressure French, at $2\frac{13}{16}$*d.* to $2\frac{7}{8}$*d.*; and second-pressure French and Madras for $2\frac{3}{4}$*d.*

SULPHATE OF COPPER.—Very firmly held at 24*l.* 10*s.*, and business done at that.

OIL OF TURPENTINE has not advanced, as holders expected last week, but remains very firm; 34*s.* 9*d.* to 35*s.* 3*d.* are the quotations.

FENUGREEK-SEED.—Steady, without much business, at 7*s.* 9*d.* for Egyptian up to 12*s.* 6*d.* for prime E.I.

CHILLIES (SIERRA LEONE).—Very firmly held, at 45*s.* per cwt. for good bright red, and 40*s.* for dull. Stocks are very small.

German Market.

Hamburg, March 27

Business is very quiet at present, partly owing to the approaching holidays. The weather was very cold till yesterday; to-day the temperature is 5° R.

STAR-ANISE is steady; spot, 205m. per 100 kilos.

CAMPHOR (REFINED) does not show much business, but the market keeps firm; prices vary from 340m. to 345m. per 100 kilos.

CASCARA SAGRADA remains firm at 70m. to 75m. per 100 kilos.

CUMIN-SEED (MALTESE) is very quiet, and 58m. to 60m. per 100 kilos. is asked.

ERGOT OF RYE is more freely offering, and dull of sale; good sound Russian is quoted at 190m. per 100 kilos.

IPECACUANHA remains very firm; Rio very scarce; Cartagena is $16\frac{1}{2}$m. per kilo.

MENTHOL is dull at $14\frac{1}{2}$m. per kilo. on the spot

QUILLAIA is very quiet; new arrivals have depressed the market; to-day's quotation is 29m. per 100 kilos.

QUININE.—The manufacturers raised their prices after the last Dutch auction to 58m. per kilo., while speculators here had expected much higher prices, and as much as 61m. per kilo. had been paid here before the auction The market remains firm, as the factories only sell to consumers and not to speculators. There are buyers to-day at 57m. per kilo.

COD-LIVER OIL firmer at 62m. per barrel for non-congealing.

Cablegrams.

HAMBURG, March 29.—Quinine has nominally receded to 58m per kilo., but firm at that. Refined camphor is firm and unchanged at 345m. per 100 kilos., while turpentine is also a steady market.

* * * *

BERGEN, March 29, 11 53 A.M.:—The fishing has been poor since my last telegram, the catch up to date being 14,733 000 cod, against 19,507,000 at the same time last year; but the yield of unrefined oil equals 15 473 barrels, against 13 036 last year. This market is weaker, sales of medicinal non-freezing oil having been made at 58*s.* per barrel, f.o b.

London Markets.

ACID, CITRIC.—Quiet and easier at 1*s.* $2\frac{3}{4}$*d.* to 1*s.* 3*d.* per lb, English crystals. Concentrated lemon-juice is quoted 14*l.* 5*s* per pipe, c. and f., and 13*l* 10*s.*, f o b.

ALCOHOL.—German potato-spirit remains firm and unchanged. The heavy exportation to Japan continues.

ARROWROOT.—Fair St. Vincents sold at $4\frac{1}{8}$*d.* per lb.

ASAFETIDA.—There has been a fair amount of inquiry at previous quotations, and the business done includes medium grades at 42*s.* 6*d.* to 45*s.* per cwt.

BENZOIN.—Sumatra has been selling well since our last, good seconds which were valued at 6*l.* to 6*l.* 5*s.* at the last auctions now selling at 7*l.* The *Socotra*, which left Singapore a month ago, has 6 cases only on board. Business in Siam is slow, but prices are well maintained.

BUCHU.—The arrivals are heavy this week, but the greater portion is in transit for the United States. There is still a fair demand with small sales at late rates.

CAMPHOR.—Hong-Kong advices dated February 9 estimate the stock of Formosa camphor there at 6,400 cases.

CARDAMOMS.—The Ceylon shipments from January 1 to February 28 were:—

	1899	1898	1897	1896
Lbs.	95,827	81,034	70,585	59,153

and for the week ending March 7, 1,282 lbs. were shipped.

CEYLON CARDAMOMS.—At the annual meeting of the Planters' Association of Ceylon, held in February in Colombo, the following report on cardamom-cultivation was presented:—Owing to the hitherto profitable market the cultivation of cardamoms has been extended very considerably during the past twelve months, even beyond the Kandy radius—*i.e.*, throughout the Central and Uva Provinces. Prices are; however, at present on the decline, owing chiefly to a much decreased demand from India, the requirements from Calcutta and Bombay markets having practically ceased, owing probably to plague-restrictions. The price quoted for well-cured cardamoms in the London market is now from 3*s.* to 4*s.* per lb. The total exports are slightly less than during 1897, though the cultivated acreage was considerably greater. This can only be accounted for by a continuous drought in the blossoming-season in the early part of the year. It is gratifying to notice the increased shipments direct to Germany.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—Business has been done this week at 35*s.* to 37*s.* per cwt, according to age and quantity. New York reports a good inquiry and firm market holders quoting $7\frac{1}{2}$c. to 8c. per lb.

CINCHONA.—The speculation in quinine brought out a good supply of bark on Tuesday, including about 500 bales Cuprea, which were placed on sale in the hope that the improved value for the article would enable the holders to obtain their limits, and after some hesitation they were all disposed of. The attendance at the sales was a record one, and from the outset the competition was strong, and as the sales proceeded the demand improved. Rich barks were eagerly competed for, but the lower qualities showed little improvement in price. At the auction the general opinion placed the average unit at $2\frac{1}{4}$*d*,. or about 10 per cent. above Amsterdam sales, but this may be taken as the outside figure, the mean being $2\frac{1}{8}$*d.* At the conclusion of the sale a good proportion of the bought-in lots were sold at the limits. The offerings consisted of

	Packages offered.		Packages.	
South American cinchona, including Cuprea 495, Calisaya 443, Cartagena 116, Lima 107, Maracaibo 14, and red 21	1,196	of which	927	were sold.
East Indian cinchona...	833	,,	630	,,
Ceylon cinchona ...	649	,,	245	,,
African cinchona ...	351	,,	263	,,
Java cinchona... ...	287	,,	235	,,
	3,316		2,300	

The following figures represent the approximate quantities of bark purchased by the principal buyers:—

	Lbs.
American and Italian works	187,111
Messrs. Howards & Sons	70,768
Mannheim and Amsterdam factories	41,818
Frankfort and Stuttgart factories...	35,117
Brunswick factory	34,198
Druggists, &c.	11,253
Total quantity sold	380,265
Bought in or withdrawn ...	200,059
Total quantity offered	580,324

The following prices were paid:—

EAST INDIAN.—Ledgeriana, fine stem chips and shavings, $10\frac{1}{2}$*d.* to $10\frac{7}{8}$*d.*; fair to good ditto, $6\frac{1}{4}$*d.* to $8\frac{1}{2}$*d.* per lb. Officinalis, good rich chips and shavings, 11*d.* to 1*s.* $0\frac{3}{4}$*d.*; fair, $8\frac{3}{8}$*d.* to $10\frac{1}{8}$*d.*; poor, $3\frac{3}{4}$*d.* to $4\frac{1}{4}$*d.*; good root, $7\frac{7}{8}$*d.* Red, good renewed chips and shavings, $4\frac{5}{8}$*d.* to $4\frac{3}{4}$*d.*; fair ditto, $3\frac{5}{8}$*d.* to $4\frac{1}{2}$*d.*; natural chips and shavings, $3\frac{1}{2}$*d.* to $4\frac{3}{8}$*d.*; and root, $3\frac{5}{8}$*d.* to 6*d.* per lb.

JAVA.—Fine rich Ledgeriana stem chips, 1*s.* $3\frac{1}{2}$*d.*; good, $11\frac{1}{2}$*d.* to 1*s.* down to $5\frac{1}{2}$*d.*; root, $5\frac{1}{4}$*d.* to $6\frac{1}{2}$*d.*; fair silvery druggists' quill, 6*d.* to $7\frac{1}{8}$*d.* for heavy; and Ledgeriana branch, $6\frac{1}{4}$*d.* per lb.

AFRICAN.—Good broken quill and chips, 8*d.* to $8\frac{1}{4}$*d.*; bold chips, $6\frac{1}{8}$*d.* to $7\frac{7}{8}$*d.*; and quill, $4\frac{1}{4}$*d.* to $5\frac{3}{8}$*d.* per lb.

CEYLON.—Ledgeriana, fine renewed chips and shavings, $11\frac{1}{2}$*d.* to 1*s.* $1\frac{3}{8}$*d.*; stem chips, $6\frac{1}{4}$*d.* to $7\frac{1}{4}$*d.*; and broken quill and

chips, $4\frac{7}{8}d.$ per lb. Officinalis, original chips, $6\frac{5}{8}d.$; renewed chips, 7*d.* to $10\frac{1}{4}d.$; and shavings, $10\frac{5}{8}d.$ to $11\frac{3}{4}d.$ per lb. Succirubra, good rich renewed chips and shavings, $11\frac{1}{4}d.$ to $11\frac{3}{4}d.$; broken quill and chips, 4*d.* to $6\frac{5}{8}d.$ Hybrid, fair stem chips, $4\frac{7}{8}d.$ to $6\frac{5}{8}d.$ per lb.

South American.—Bolivian cultivated Calisaya, fine sound quill, 1*s.* 1*d.* to 1*s.* $2\frac{1}{2}d.$; damages, 11*d.* and 1*s.*; ordinary, 6*d.*; ditto flat, $8\frac{5}{8}d.$ to 1*s.* $1\frac{3}{8}d.$ for broken. Guayaquil red bark, common damaged quill and chips, at 7*d.* to $7\frac{7}{8}d.$ per lb. Cartagena, bold flat, was bought in at 5*d.* to $5\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb.; damaged Maracaibo at 5*d.*, and Lima at 4*d.* per lb. Cuprea, of old import, $2\frac{1}{4}d.$ to $2\frac{3}{4}d.$; good, 4*d.* per lb.

As reported by telegram last week the Amsterdam auctions established an advance of about 60 per cent. on the previous auction, though the tone was not so animated as expected. Everything offered was sold. The few bought-in lots ex-auction were afterwards secured by the manufacturers at an average of 11c. per half-kilo. The richest parcel of bark offered at the sales was a lot of 29 bales Ledgeriana crushed bark, produced on the estate of Kaupé and Wilde. It analysed 9·92 per cent. of sulphate of quinine, and sold at 111c. per half-kilo. The highest price paid for druggists' bark was 83c. per half-kilo., consisting of Succirubra long quill stem-bark analysing 2·15 per cent. quinine sulphate.

The shipments from Ceylon for the week ending March 7 were 4,748 lbs., and from January 1 to March 7 :—

	1899	1898	1897	1896
Lbs.	118,744	115,016	87,355	72,056

Coca-leaves.—Java shipments during January were 60 bales to Holland; from July 31 to January 31 the shipments were :—

	1898–9	1897–8	1896–7	1895–6	1894–5
Bales ...	555	788	645	375	474

Cubebs.—Quiet. The present value of good grey sifted berries is 24*s.* per cwt.

The shipments from Java during January were 221 piculs, 219 of which went to Singapore. The following figures represent the exports from July 1 to January 31 :—

	1898–9	1897–8	1896–7	1895–6	1894–5
Pic. ...	2,229	4,960	790	2,601	1,546

Ferri et Quininæ Cit. has been advanced $1\frac{1}{2}d$ per oz., now $9\frac{1}{2}d.$, in 1-oz vials, and 9*d.* per 100-oz. lots.

Galls.—Firm, with small sales of Persian blue at 62*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.; white have been inquired for, but nothing is offered either on spot or forward. An arrival of 2,000 bags Persian has come to hand, but the greater proportion of these have been sold c i.f. The Shanghai shipments during January were 4 898 piculs, shipped as follows:—Antwerp, 2,477 piculs; Hong-Kong, 713; Hamburg, 787; London, 498; and New, York, 314 piculs.

Gamboge.—Business has been done at 7*l.* 10*s.* to 8*l.* 10*s.* per cwt. for medium pipe.

Golden Seal.—A small parcel is now on the way, which can be had at 2*s* 9*d.* per lb. net on the spot.

Gum Arabic.—The business this week includes Soudan sorts at 67*s.* 6*d.*; Trieste picked, small grains at 6*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, and genuine Alexandrian (London picked) at 5*l* 10*s.* per cwt. A small sale of Amrad had been made at 30*s.*

Regarding the future supply of Soudan gums, we hear that the stock in Suakin and Suez amounts to a few hundred farden only. In Berber there are 7,000 quintals, formerly belonging to the Khalifa, and held by the Egyptian Government, who appear not to be anxious to realise at present. From Khartoum comes the report that the harvest will be small this year. The "early harvest" in Senegal has been disturbed, but under the protection of troops it has turned out normal. Good-quality gums from West Soudan, which formerly came by caravan from Morocco, are now taken to the Timbuctoo market, and sent from there by the Niger and French West Coast, so that the transport is cheaper. The harvest in Morocco of the good qualities begins in April, and is ready for exportation in August. It is expected to be as large as it was two years ago. The plague in India has hindered the collection of the gum. The harvest of Ghatti gum is large. From Trieste there is no news of importance; business has been quiet, and some are disappointed at the non-arrival of fine qualities of Kordofan which were expected, owing to the conquest of the Soudan.

Gum Tragacanth.—The demand still remains good for all grades, especially lower and medium kinds at from 6*l.* to 9*l.* The business done includes seconds at 12*l.* to 13*l.*; thirds, 10*l.* 15*s* to 11*l.* 15*s.*; fourths, at 6*l.* 15*s.* to 10*l.*; and lower grades, at 75*s.* to 6*l.* 5*s.* per cwt. The *Scarsdale* has arrived with about 500 packages.

Honey.—Sales of Chilian have been made at 24*s.* 6*d.* to 25*s.* per cwt.

Ipecacuanha.—Quiet at 11*s* 9*d.* to 12*s.* per lb. for Rio, and 7*s.* 9*d.* to 8*s.* for Cartagena—the higher prices being for small lots of a bale or two. Thirty-one bales of Rio have arrived this week, and another small lot of 12 bales is now on the water.

Jaborandi.—The value of fair quality is from 3*d.* to 6*d.* per lb.; a parcel of 10 bales of common leaves sold in Liverpool last week at $\frac{3}{4}d.$ per lb.

Musk.—The shipments from Shanghai during January were $243\frac{7}{16}d.$ catties (1 catty = 1 31 lbs.), divided as follows:—London, 1.117 taels (1 tael = 1·33 oz); New York, 699; Marseilles 680; Canton, 492; Hamburg, 361; Paris, 360; Antwerp, 131; Yokohama, 47; and Kobe, 11 taels. Quality in Shanghai is reported to have improved, but last mail-advices quote unchanged prices.

Nux Vomica.—A parcel of 389 packages now landing is reported to be going into consumption.

Oil, Almonds.—Owing to the rise in almonds, English pressers have advanced their quotations from 1*s.* 5*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb. for English, and from 1*s.* 7*d.* to 1*s.* 8*d.* for the paler oil.

Oil, Cinnamon.—Retail sales of bark oil have been made at 1*s.* 6*d.* per oz. for good; leaf oil can be had at 2*d.* per oz.

Oil, Cod-liver.—The market here is unchanged so far as price is concerned, and there seems a disposition to believe that we have seen the lowest prices, and that ere long 65*s.* per barrel will be the minimum for first-class brands, which are now selling at 60*s.* to 62*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

Bergen, March 25.—The fishing is making slow progress, and the month looks like closing without any improvement in the catch. The size of the Lofoten cod is also decreasing, and buyers seem to be dubious as to how the market will go. There is no news yet of the Finnmarken fishing. The exports up to date from Bergen are 2,153 barrels, against 2,043 barrels at the same date of last year.

Oil, Lemon.—Quiet, and about 3*d.* lower, well-known brands being obtainable at 3*s.* 6*d.* per lb, c i.f., in large quantities.

Oil, Peppermint.—American HGH is easier at 4*s.* 9*d.* to 5*s* per lb. on the spot, according to quantity.

Oil, Wintergreen.—New York reports a higher market, owing to the spot stock of natural oil being almost exhausted Some holders have advanced their quotation to $1.25 per lb. Here the price is 5*s.* 6*d.*, c.i.f.

Opium.—Quiet, with a few sales of medium Persian at 10*s.* 3*d.* to 10*s.* 6*d* per lb.; fine is still held for 11*s.*

Smyrna, March 18.—The sales for the week amount to 41 cases Karahissar at the equivalent of 7*s.* 8*d.* to 7*s.* 9*d.* per lb., and 2 cases Bogaditch at 8*s.* 4*d.* The arrivals are 1,397 cases, against 3,418 at the same period of 1898. The advices concerning the crops continue good. A sale of 5 cases of the coming crop has been made at 7*s.* 2*d.* c.i.f.

Constantinople, March 24.—The steady tone of the market is firmly maintained, and holders are not inclined to sell owing to diminished stocks. Buyers have to be satisfied with any odd lots they can pick up. Sales for the past week amount to 15 cases at the parity of 7*s.* 8*d.* per lb. f.o.b. for druggists' grades. The stocks to-day are 300 cases of all qualities, against 670 cases same time last year, and the arrivals to date are 1,100 cases, against 1,850 in March 1898.

Potash, Permanganate, remains firm at 50*s.* per cwt.

Potash, Prussiate.—English yellow has been advanced to 8*d* per lb., but it is difficult to find; foreign is in request, at $7\frac{3}{4}d.$ to $7\frac{7}{8}d.$ per lb.

Quicksilver.—Flat, and easier in second-hands at 8*l.* 1*s*; first-hands unchanged at 8*l.* 5*s.* per bottle.

Quinine.—Manufacturers advanced their prices last Saturday, German brands in 100-oz. tins and 1,000-oz. lots being raised to 1*s* 9*d.*, Imperial and Whiffen's the same, but Howards' was raised by 4*d.* per oz. to 1*s.* $10\frac{1}{4}d.$ in tins (100 oz.), and 1*s.* 11*d.* in 1-oz. bottles. Other salts are advanced 3*d.* and 4*d.* per oz. The speculation market has

been changeable, a reaction setting in when it became known that the net result of the Amsterdam auction was not so brilliant as was imagined. On Friday confidence was restored, and a good business was done at the following rates :—B. & S. or Brunswick, 1*s.* 8¾*d.* to 1*s.* 9⅛*d.* spot; April delivery, 1*s.* 9¼*d*, and up to 1*s.* 10¼*d.* for October. On Monday the market was quiet in anticipation of the London bark-sales. These gave a renewed stimulus to the market, and on Tuesday about 100,000 oz. changed hands at 1*s.* 9*d.* to 1*s.* 9¼*d.* on the spot, May delivery at 1*s.* 9¼*d.* to 1*s.* 9½*d.*, August 1*s.* 9¾*d* to 1*s.* 10*d.*, and October 1*s.* 10*d.* to 1*s.* 10¼*d.* To-day the market is very dull, and spot sales have been made at 1*s* 8¾*d*, with no indication at the close of further change until after the holidays. From the United States we hear that there has been a good daily demand—*e.g.*, the turnover on March 17 was 40,000 oz, all for foreign account. Manufacturers there are practically out of the market, and first-band quotations are nominal.

Production of Quinine in U.S.A.—In our issue of February 25, page 356, we put the production of quinine in the United States at 3,333,000 oz. annually. This was on the authority of the manager of Messrs. Powers & Wightman, Philadelphia, who gave the output of quinine by American manufacturers in 1897 as 3,336,168 oz. A well-informed New York correspondent writes to us on March 8 "that the quantity manufactured in the States at most is not over 1,500,000 oz. It certainly is not 2,000,000 oz. If the bark itself is taken on a 4-per-cent. basis, which would be ample, it could only produce 2,000,000 oz., but one must not forget that a great deal of the bark imported into America is used for pharmaceutical purposes." The imports of bark in 1897 were, we find, 2,537,693 lbs., so that (1) Messrs. Powers & Wightman's manager is wrong as to quinine-output, or (2) American quinine-makers sell foreign quinine as their own.

Rhubarb.—Advices from Shanghai dated February 15 report small stocks, but no demand, except for Shensi, of which some fine lots, recently arrived, were eagerly bought. The shipments during January from Shanghai, Hankow, and Tientsin were 59 piculs to London and 13 to Hamburg.

Sarsaparilla.—Honduras has sold out of last auctions at 1*s.* 5*d.* per lb.

Senna.—In view of the fact that the importing season for Tinnevelly senna is now practically at an end, and re-exportation of large quantities will not be resumed until towards the end of the summer months, higher values may be looked for. The s.s. *Egypt*, due on March 31, brings no Tinnevelly. There has been a fair inquiry for Alexandrian, especially new crop, of which supply is small.

Soda Nitrate advanced to 8*s.* 9*d.* per cwt. on the spot for refined, in quantity.

Squills.—Trieste advices report that good dry white are not to be had, and the new crop is expected in July.

Spices.—At auction on Wednesday Cochin *Ginger* was dull; washed rough partly sold at 21*s.* to 22*s.* per cwt. for ordinary, and at 26*s.* for fine bright bold. Jamaica only partly sold at barely late rates. Zanzibar *Chillies* sold at 33*s.* to 35*s.* per cwt for ordinary red stalky, and Japan at 38*s.* for fine red picked. Zanzibar *Cloves* easier; 3¼*d* was bid and refused at auction, but sales for delivery have been made at 3$\frac{5}{16}$*d* per lb. Pimento quiet; only a small lot sold at 4⅜*d.* per lb. for common, and at 4⅝*d.* for fine bright clean. *Mace* slow; dark pickings sold at 1*s.* 1*d.* to 1*s.* 2*d.* per lb. *Pepper* rather dearer for black; Singapore is quoted 5¼*d.* per lb. on the spot, with business to arrive at 5$\frac{9}{16}$*d.* for distant shipment. White unchanged at 7⅞*d* for Penang, and 8⅝*d.* for Singapore on the spot.

Tonka Beans.—Sellers of foxy Para are firm at 6*d.* per lb., and offers of 5*d.* have been refused.

Wax, Bees'.—We hear of sales of fair Jamaica at 7*l* 5*s.* per cwt. There is no Madagascar to speak of in first hands, and in consequence prices are exceedingly firm, and the wax is difficult to get.

The imports of drugs and chemicals from Great Britain into Galveston, Texas, during 1898 amounted to 8,160*l.*, as compared with 3,041*l.* in 1897.

One Hundred Million Havana cigars annually find their way to England, not one of which could be purchased under 6*d.* So Mr. Richard Davey said in a lecture at the Imperial Institute.

What is "Oil of Juniper"?

THE QUESTION BEFORE A MAGISTRATE.

At the Clerkenwell Police Court on Wednesday, before Mr. Horace Smith, Parke's Drug-stores (Limited) of 151 Kensington High Street, were summoned for selling almond oil and oil of juniper-wood of a strength not in conformity with the B P. Mr. Bramall appeared in support of the summons, and Mr. Hicks defended.

Mr. Bramall said one of the summonses was for selling oil juniper-wood instead of oil juniper-berry. The price in Messrs. Wright, Layman & Umney's price-list of the berry oil was 9*s.* 6*d.*, and the wood oil 1*s.* 10*d.* The wood oil was a concoction of turpentine and juniper-wood, and was not recognised by the B.P. It had not the medicinal properties; on the contrary, it had a distinctly harmful effect.

Mr. Hicks: My case is that this is the commercial oil.

Mr. Smith: That won't do. It must be up to the standard of the B P.

Mr. Hicks: I am practically upheld by that decision with regard to commercial.

Mr. Horace Smith: I will state a case for you

Mr. Hicks: I hope you will, as it is such an important point.

Mr. Smith: Oh, yes. A person goes to a chemist's shop to buy a drug, and not a commercial article.

Wm. Gilman gave evidence of purchase. He did not state what price he wanted the oil, and he was positive the seller did not ask him what kind of oil he wanted.

Another inspector proved being with the last witness at the time of the purchase.

Dr. Alfred Edward Harris, Medical Officer of Health for Islington, deposed that the oil was quite distinct from the juniper-berry oil. He had never heard of it being made from the wood before this case. The wood oil would have none of the therapeutic properties of the berry oil. He did not know of any disease where the wood oil would do any practical harm. He thought it would simply be useless. It would have no effect upon any patient taking it.

Mr. Bramall: Then what would be the effect on the patient through being deprived of the drug?

Mr. Hicks: He might get better sooner. (Laughter.)

Dr. Frank Teed, public analyst to Islington and Camberwell, gave evidence of analysis. He had found it to be oil of juniper-wood It was generally prepared by distilling turpentine over juniper-wood. There was not more than 30 per cent. of oil in the sample, the rest was turpentine. The two substances were easily distinguishable. The sample analysed had neither the odour nor colour of the fruit oil. The specific gravity was ·8271.

Mr Hicks: Have you ever seen oil of juniper-wood pure and simple?

The Witness: Yes; it is sold by Messrs. Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co. It was not black, neither was it a mixture of juniper oil and turpentine. He would not admit that there was a widely-used commercial variety.

Mr. Hicks: Is it not a fact that there are a number of articles in the B.P. of which there is an inferior quality sold commercially? Take oil of roses, for instance.

The Witness: I think if you go to a vendor of drugs you should get a B P. article.

For the defence Mr. Hicks put in the trade-lists of Messrs. Allen & Hanburys, Corbyn, Stacey & Co., Horner & Sons, and Harker, Stagg & Morgan, all of which listed oil of juniper and ol. juniper. bacc. Mr. Hicks said the two qualities was a recognised thing in the trade.

The case was ultimately then adjourned for a fortnight for Mr. Hicks to bring evidence of the trade as to the oil of juniper being sold commercially.

The summons for selling almond oil was adjourned *sine die*.

Two summonses against Mr. Herbert Baker, of 682 Holloway Road, and Mr. George Blackham, of 510 Hornsey Road, for selling oil juniper-wood not in conformity with the B P. were adjourned, pending the decision against the Stores.

The Word "Bronchitis," according to Dr. Samuel Gee, was invented in 1814 by Dr. Charles Badham, F R.C.P.L. It superseded the old phrase, "pulmonary catarrh."

Assay of Liquid Extract of Belladonna.

By E. W. Lucas, F.C.S., Pharmaceutical Chemist.

THE determination of the alkaloidal content of vegetable extracts by the use of immiscible solvents is generally regarded as a tedious process. This arises not so much from the complexity of the operation as from the time taken up in separating the liquids into distinct layers. The pharmacopœial liquid extract of belladonna furnishes an excellent example, for on mixing the strong percolate with solution of ammonia it forms a soap which emulsifies the chloroform and renders subsequent separation exceedingly slow. True, emulsification is to a certain extent obviated by mixing the percolate with five or six times its volume of hot water and shaking out the oil with chloroform, but even then, unless the greatest care is exercised after the addition of the alkali, the final separation gives a great deal of trouble.

Bearing this fact in mind, the author has during the last year made a series of experiments with a view to overcoming or lessening this tendency to form emulsions. Attention was at first directed to the behaviour of chloroform when mixed with other volatile solvents, and the experience of earlier workers was confirmed that ether and chloroform, while not preventing, certainly lessen the tendency. The net result of the investigation, however, was not particularly encouraging, as, if the liquid under assay was shaken with any degree of vigour, separation of the solvent only took place after the lapse of a very considerable interval. This being the case it was decided to disregard the formation of the emulsion—in fact, to shake as vigorously as possible—and to devote attention to means for effecting its rapid decomposition.

The author does not now propose to discuss the various processes that were tried, but to at once pass to the description of an experiment that eventually led to the adoption of the method shortly to be described. A very refractory emulsion was poured into a glass separator in which were placed the terminals of a small battery. The current could only have been very small, yet a certain separation quickly followed. As the strength of the battery could not at that time be conveniently augmented, the strongly alkaline emulsion was transferred to a beaker containing a zinc-copper couple such as is used in the reduction of nitrates in water-analysis. A brisk effervescence at once ensued, the emulsion instantly separating into distinct layers. For various reasons it has been found more convenient to substitute plain granulated zinc for the "couple," the complete process being as follows:

Process A.

1. An ordinary glass separator is loosely plugged just above the tap with a very small tuft of glass-wool, and then two-thirds filled with granulated zinc. This constitutes the prepared separator. The liquids under treatment are not at any time shaken in this vessel, but in a stoppered flask.

2. Introduce into a stoppered flask of the capacity of 100 c.c.—

Strong belladonna percolate ...	10 c.c.
Boiling distilled water	30 c.c.
Chloroform	10 c.c.
Solution of ammonia	10 c.c.

Shake vigorously for half a minute and transfer to the prepared separator. Care must be taken not to insert the stopper of the flask until the chloroform has become uniformly heated, or loss by spurting will probably ensue. If the action in the separator becomes too violent, it will be due to the mixture being too hot or too alkaline. As soon as the emulsion is decomposed (it should not take more than a minute or so), draw off the chloroformic layer and reserve.

3. Draw off the aqueous liquid into the flask, and again agitate briskly with—

Boiling distilled water	10 c.c.
Chloroform	10 c.c.

Transfer to the separator, separate and draw off as before.

4 Reject the exhausted aqueous liquid, and rinse the prepared separator and flask with hot water.

Process B.

1. Introduce the mixed chloroformic solution from *A* into the flask, and add—

Hot distilled water	10 c.c.
Dilute sulphuric acid	5 c.c.

Shake vigorously, transfer to the prepared separator, and separate. Draw off the chloroformic layer into the 100-c.c. flask, the acid solution into another of smaller capacity.

2. Again agitate the chloroform with hot dilute acid, separating as before. Reject the exhausted chloroform, wash out the flask and separator with 5 c.c. warm water, and add the washings to the mixed acid liquids.

Process C.

1. Now empty the zinc out of the separator, or use a fresh one, and introduce the acid liquids previously warmed to 120° F., add 5 c.c. solution of ammonia and 10 c.c. of chloroform. Rotate gently, separate and draw off the lower layer into a tared dish. Again rotate with 10 c.c. of chloroform, and separate as before. Drive off the chloroform from the mixed solutions at a temperature not exceeding 150° F., weigh and check by titration with centinormal solutions, using Brazil-wood or cochineal as an indicator.

It should be noted that if the temperature of the emulsions falls much below 120° F. separation does not take place either so readily or completely. If the liquids are shaken with the zinc the subsequent operations are interfered with by a black powdery deposit, but by the method described the deposit is not loosened or comes away in flakes, when it is easily kept back by the plug of glass-wool.

The process described in detail appears both complex and lengthy, but, as a matter of fact, the time occupied by a determination need not take longer than thirty or forty minutes from beginning to end.

Experiments have been made with known quantities of both stable and unstable alkaloids (*e.g.*, quinine and cocaine), but it has not been found that any appreciable loss is occasioned either by reduction or by entanglement in the granulated zinc.

Bankruptcy Report.

Re Henry Munkman Homes, High Street, Rushden, Chemist and China-dealer.

The Official Receiver's statement on this debtor's affairs has been issued, and shows liabilities, 953*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*, and assets 128*l* 19*s.* 8*d.* Debtor commenced business as a chemist in Thrapston, about five years ago, with a borrowed capital of 25*l.* Three years afterwards he took over the business of Mr. W. Wilkerson, at Rushden, agreeing to pay 500*l.* for goodwill, stock-in-trade, and fixtures; 200*l.* was paid at the time, but none since. He also took over Wilkerson's china-business, on which he still owes 257*l.* Nine months ago he offered his creditors 20*s.* in the pound, at three, six, nine, and twelve months. In most cases two of these instalments have been paid. Debtor admits that he has known of his insolvency for the last three years.

Coming Events.

Thursday, April 6.

Irish Pharmacists' Assistants' Association. Annual dinner.

Friday, April 7.

Public Dispensers' Association, at 46 Clarendon Square, N.W., at 8 P.M. Discussion on "The Poisons Regulations."

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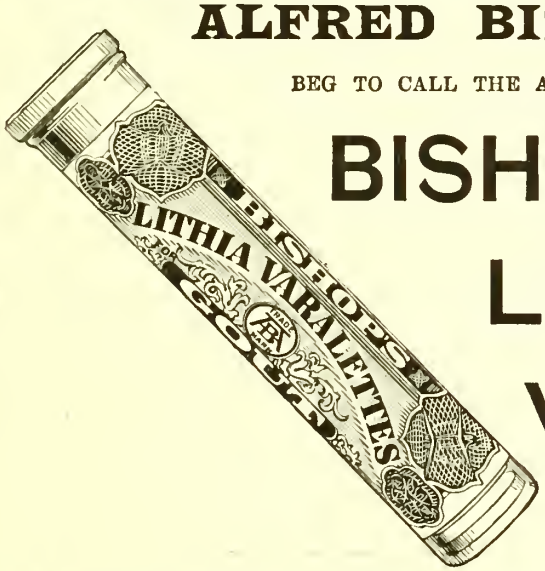

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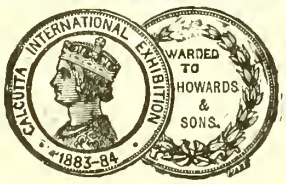

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SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.

Depend upon it, Mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and

RELIEF & HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

Has been used for over Fifty Years by millions of Mothers for their children while Teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa.

RETAILED BY CHEMISTS ONLY.

Wholesale from THE ANGLO-AMERICAN DRUG COMPANY (Limited),
33 Farringdon Road, London.

NO VEHICLE FACILITATES ABSORPTION LIKE

Vasogen

Patented under Letters Patent.
No. 12446, 1894.
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PARTLY OXYDIZED HYDRO-CARBONS!
ASEPTIC, LIQUID, SOLUBLE IN WATER!
HOLDS MEDICAMENTS IN CLEAR SOLUTION!
RAPID ABSORPTION PROVED BY URINE ANALYSES!

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IODINE-VASOGEN, 6 & 10 %.
Produces no irritation.
Does not discolour the skin, and is more efficacious than Tincture of Iodine.

CREOSOTE-VASOGEN, 20%.
Can be taken per os, in capsules, or dissolved in milk or water without producing gastric disturbance even in patients who cannot take Creosote in any other form.

OTHER VALUABLE LIQUID VASOGEN PREPARATIONS:
IODOFORM 3 %, ICHTHYOL 10 %, GUAIACOL 20 %, &c., &c.

CAMPHOR-CHLOROFORM-VASOGEN.
Excellent inunction.

MERCURY VASOGEN-OINTMENT, 33⅓ & 50 %.
Penetrates the skin far quicker, is more efficacious, and more agreeable to use than the official blue ointment.

FULL LITERATURE, PRICE LISTS, &c., ON APPLICATION TO
E. J. REID, 11 Dunedin House, Basinghall St., LONDON, E.C.
SOLE AGENT FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM AND EAST INDIES OF THE
VASOGENFABRIK PEARSON & CO., Ld., HAMBURG.

"We beg to advise you that, in accordance with the Vasogenfabrik Pearson & Co., Hamburg, we have transferred the Agency for Vasogen preparations to Mr. E. J. Reid, of 11 Dunedin House, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., as we find that some of the Vasogen Compounds are likely to conflict with the interests of the preparations of one of our older Continental agencies.
(Signed) "BURGOYNE BURBIDGES & Co. 16 Coleman Street London E.C."

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

"D. C. L." Malt Extract and "D. C. L." Malt Extract combined with Cod Liver Oil have now been before the public and the Trade for one year. Owing to our extensive advertising, the demand has been very considerable, but in order to foster it and induce a much wider popularity, we have determined to

REDUCE THE PRICE

and make our "D. C. L." Malt Extract a

POPULAR ARTICLE.

We now offer either our "D. C. L." Malt Extract or "D. C. L." Malt Extract and Cod Liver Oil in 8-oz., 16-oz., and 52-oz. bottles (fluid capacity) at 1*s.*, 1*s.* 9*d.*, and 4*s.* 6*d.* each respectively. Prices to chemists 9*s.* 6*d.*, 16*s.* 6*d.*, and 43*s.* 6*d.* per dozen, net. Carriage paid on 3 dozen lots. Supplies can be had from Chemists' usual Drug or Sundry House.

We think our celebrated "D. C. L." Yeast might prove a profitable line to some chemists. All information willingly supplied, also literature or showcards.

THE DISTILLERS COY., LIMITED, EDINBURGH.

Members of the P. A. T. A.

A GOOD PILL
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Dr. SCOTT'S PILLS

ARE PROTECTED UNDER THE P. A. T. A. SCHEME.

1/1½ size	Wholesale Price,	10/-	per dozen.
	Minimum Retail Price,	1/-	„ box.
2/9 „	Wholesale Price,	24/-	„ dozen.
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These Pills can be safely recommended by all Medicine Vendors as a mild and effectual aperient for both sexes. They never cause griping. They are useful for all Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Nervous Depression, Irritability, Lassitude, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, &c.

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This preparation, introduced in 1892 as being freer from impurity than any Chloroform which had previously been put on the market, is sold at about half the cost of Chloroform prepared from Ethylic Alcohol.

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Sold by the following Wholesale Druggists, in Boxes of 7 lbs. and 14 lbs., stamped by the Manufacturers; also in 1-lb. Boxes and 1-lb. Glass Bottles:—

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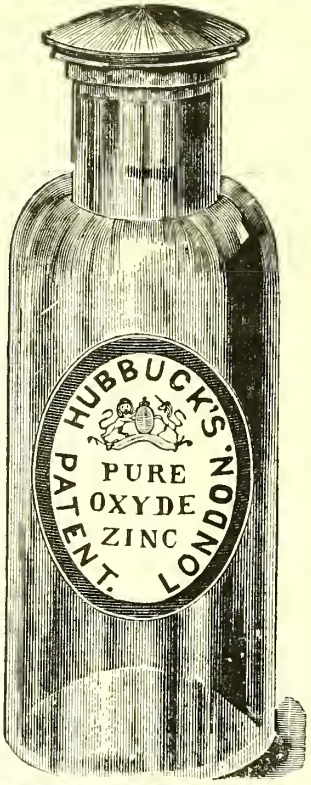

HUBBUCK'S PURE OXIDE

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of Pure Oxide; in fact, the impurities are not traceable.

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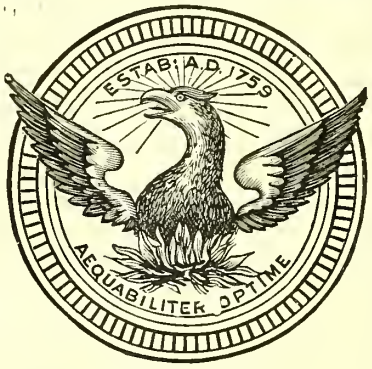

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OLEUM MORRHUÆ,

"HOLMBOE" BRAND,

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MAY WE SUBMIT YOU SAMPLES AND QUOTATIONS?

Offices, Warehouses, and Pharmaceutical Laboratories: 24 to 32 NEWGATE ST.
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SEMPER EADEM

GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT

CITRATE OF MAGNESIA

Our manufacture of this article has met with all-round commendation from our customers, and every year our sale increases largely.

Our "A" quality is almost identical with the British Pharmacopœia formula, but owing to the desire of the public for a sweeter preparation we make four kinds, A. B. C. & D.; each having the proportion of Sugar, varied according to the price.

1 cwt. and upwards supplied in 28-lb. Tins. TINS & CASES FREE.

March 1st, 1899.

"A" QUALITY. Blue Label.

Per lb. 10*d.*; 1 cwt. 90/-; in 4-28 lb. Tins. Tins and Cases free.

In round bottles, corked—	¼ lb.	½ lb.	1 lb.
Per dozen	4/6	7/8	12/6
Per gross	50/-	88/-	144/-

"B" QUALITY. Pink Label.

Per lb. 9*d.*; 1 cwt. 74/-; in 4-28 lb. Tins. Tins and Cases free.

In bottles as above—	¼ lb.	½ lb.	1 lb.
Per dozen	4/2	7/-	11/-
Per gross	46/-	78/-	128/-

"C" QUALITY. Yellow Label.

Per lb. 8*d.*; 1 cwt. 68/-; in 4-28 lb. Tins. Tins and Cases free.

In bottles as above—	¼ lb.	½ lb.	1 lb.
Per dozen	4/-	6/6	10/-
Per gross	44/-	74/-	116/

"D" QUALITY. White Label.

Per lb. 7*d.*; 1 cwt. 60/-; in 4-28 lb. Tins. Tins and Cases free.

In bottles as above—	¼ lb.	½ lb.	1 lb.
Per dozen	3/6	5/6	9/-
Per gross	38/-	62/-	102/-
In Enamelled Tins—		½ lb.	1 lb.
Per dozen	—	5/3	8/6
Per gross	—	58/-	99/-

Raspberry flavour, tinted	per lb. 1/-	per cwt. 70/-
Lime Fruit flavour	" 1/-	" 70/-
Lemon flavour	" 1/-	" 70/-

	A	B	C	D
6 oz. White Flats, patent stoppered, or blue lettered, patent stoppered, or wood top corks	48/-	38/-	36/-	34/-
8 oz. White Flats, patent stoppered, or blue lettered, patent stoppered, or wood top corks	52/-	44/-	42/-	40/-

SPECIAL TERMS AND PRICES FOR LARGE CONTRACTS.

FRUIT SALINE OR HEALTH SALT.

SALINE GRAINS OR GRANULAR FRUIT SALT.

SULPHUR SALINE, or "Brimstone and Treacle" up-to-date.

Lemonade Powder and Crystals.

SAMPLES AND QUOTATIONS FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE WILL BE FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

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CHLOROFORM.
Absolutely PURE, and answers all Official Tests.
CHLOROFORM RECT.
From Alcohol.
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Inventors and Sole Manufacturers of the
TELA VESICATORIA
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By far the most efficient Cantharides Vesicant in existence.

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Iodides of Potassium and Sodium and Resublimed Iodine.

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THOMAS TYRER & CO., LIMITED,

Chemical Works, Stratford, LONDON, E. (Established 1844),

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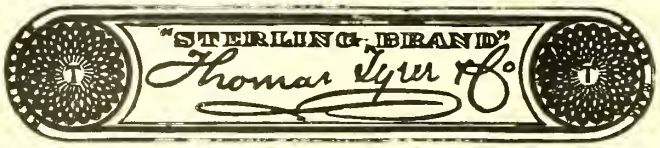

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CHEMICALS FOR ANALYSIS—PHARMACY—PHOTOGRAPHY—ANTI-FOULING—PAINTING—FIRE & WATER PROOFING,
Or other Scientific or Technical Purposes. [1]

CHEMICAL DISINFECTANT.
5, 10, and 15 % CARBOLIC Antiseptic and Deodorising Powder.
Bags and Casks free.
AGENTS WANTED
to supply Corporations and large users
SOLUBLE
SANITARY FLUID
In Casks, and in 2, 1, and ½ gallon Tins.

CHESHIRE BIRD LIME.
In 1d., 2d., 3d., and 6d. Tins. Also in 1, 2, 3, and 7 lb. Tins & Casks, for large consumers and the trade.
ALL FLY PAPER MATERIALS.
Special Terms in Wholesale quantities.

"COAGULINE"
(TRADE MARK).
TRANSPARENT CEMENT
for Broken Articles.

CUE CEMENT.
CUE-TIP FIXERS
(Brass or Wood).
TIPS, WAFERS, CHALKS.

A NEW WHITE INORGANIC CEMENT
TRADE KLINX MARK.
FOR STONE, PORCELAIN, POTTERY, & ALL VITREOUS SUBSTANCES.
Requires no preparation, easy and clean in application, and can be made to resist water.

Prices, Circulars with Name and Address, Specimens, Show Cards, Glass Tablets, &c., &c., on application.

KAY BROTHERS LIMITED, Laboratory and Works, ST. PETERSGATE MILLS, **STOCKPORT.** Founded A.D. 1786 Incorporated 1887.

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For "Private Brands" of milled and superfatted Soaps, toilet as well as medicinal.

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THE REMEDY OF THE AGE.

POST'S "C.B.O."

The only remedy in the world that does or can produce a certificate of analysis proving it to be absolutely free from such specific poisons as Colchicum, Calomel, or Mercury, and the most effective cure yet discovered for

GOUT & RHEUMATISM.

Particulars and Testimonials free on application.

In Tasteless Tablets; Retail Price, 2/9 & 4/6 per Bottle.

POST'S LIVER PILLS.

For Torpid Liver, Constipation, &c. Retail Price, 13½*d.* per box.

POST'S LINIMENT, No. 1.

Gives speedy relief in cases of Inflammatory Rheumatism or Gout where the joints are **swollen, inflamed, and painful to the touch.**

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Will be found wonderfully efficacious for **lame back, stiffness in the joints, contraction of the cords,** &c.

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58 o.p. =90 p.c. 60 o.p.

CALE ST., CHELSEA, S.W.

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AT LOWEST PRICES.

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FINEST ORANGE WINE FOR QUININE.

PERFECTLY PURE. WRITE FOR OUR PRICES BEFORE ORDERING.

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PURE ORANGE WINE.

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AT LOWEST PRICES.

Special Terms to Large Buyers.

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SOLE PROPRIETORS OF THE FAMOUS "GLENALLAN" PURE MALT WHISKY 7 YEARS OLD. THE CREAM OF SCOTCH WHISKY. Per doz. **42/-** Per doz.

"PEPSENCIA." A palatable digestive, containing both the rennet and peptic ferments; it may be advantageously used for making junket and whey.

Supplied in 4-oz. and 8-oz. bottles at 21*s.* and 36*s.* per dozen.

"PANOPEPTON." The nutritive constituents of beef and wheat in a soluble and freely absorbable form.

Supplied in 6-oz. and 12-oz. bottles at 24*s.* and 40*s.* per dozen.

"PEPTOGENIC MILK POWDER." This powder when added to cows' milk, water and cream yields a food exactly like human milk.

Supplied in two sizes at 21*s.* and 40*s.* per dozen.

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White, 98 to 100% and 30%. [4]

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IMPORTERS OF
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ENGRAVED WINDOW TABLETS

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RUBY, BLUE, AMBER, AND OPAL GLASS

PRIZE MEDAL, International Health Exhibition, 1884.

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Send particulars of size, subject matter, and colour, when price for one Tablet and upwards will be sent.
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REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

PURE TASTELESS COLD DRAWN PHARMACEUTICAL.

This Oil is guaranteed absolutely Cold Drawn, and is of exceptional brilliancy and purity.

PURE FIRSTS.—This Oil is an expressed oil of very high quality.

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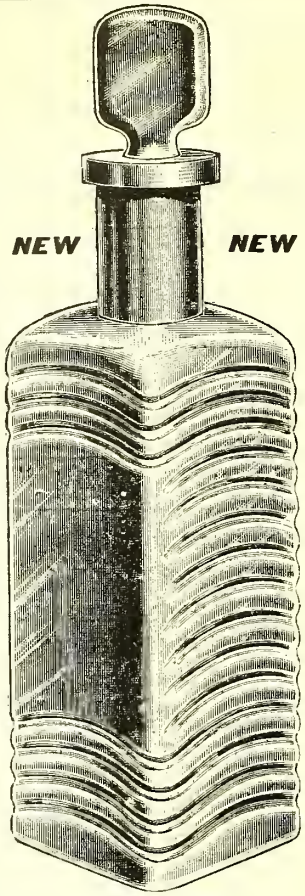

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OUR NEW POISON BOTTLES

MOULDS NOW IN HAND.

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Telegrams—"FISH LONDON."

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NEW POISON REGULATIONS.

STEPHENSON'S PATENT **POISON BOTTLE.**

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PRICE LIST.

	Plain.	Stoppered.
½ oz. deep Blue Glass ..	6/6	20/- per Gross.
1 " " " " ..	7/6	26/- "
1½ " " " " ..	8/6	28/6 "
2 " " " " ..	9/6	30/- "
3 " " " " ..	11/-	37/- "
4 " " " " ..	12/6	38/- "
6 " " " " ..	15/-	40/- "
8 " " " " ..	18/6	42/- "
10 " " " " ..	21/-	50/- "
12 " " " " ..	24/-	55/- "
16 " " " " ..	30/-	62/6 "
20 " " " " ..	34/-	69/- "
32 " " " " ..	50/-	75/- "
40 " " " " ..	60/-	88/- "

Samples on application to any of the Wholesale Drug or Druggists' Sundry Houses. See opinions of the Press, *Truth, Daily News, Pall Mall Gazette, &c.*

Sole Manufacturers, **Hearns, Lim.,** Eclipse Glass Works, Lea Bridge, **London, N.E.**

Manufacturers of every description of Glass Bottles, plain or stoppered.

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LATEST SPECIALITIES—

THE "EUREKA" HERNO TRUSSES.

The Pad is made of a Patented Elastic Composition, which is not affected by heat or cold, and the wear very luxurious.

Prices per doz.	A	B	C quality.
Single	18/6	27/-	30/-
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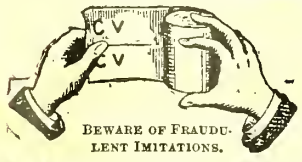
Another great Surgical Invention is

THE EUREKA "CREPE VELPEAU" RUBBERLESS POROUS BANDAGES.

They will supersede every other in the near future.

In Bandages 2 2½ & 3 in. in width. 12/- 15/- 18/- per doz.



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Unaltered in Size and Dose.

NITROGLYCERIN TABLETS,

Tabellæ Nitroglycerini, B.P., 1885 (MARTINDALE)

Will continue to be supplied unless **Trinitrin Tablets, B.P., 1898,** be ordered. The Weight of Chocolate in a dose of the latter is **doubled.** This dilution will diminish their value as a remedy of **prompt action.**

PLEASE SPECIFY MARTINDALE'S,

THE ORIGINAL MANUFACTURER.

TRINITRIN TABLETS, B.P., 1898, also Supplied as well as **ERYTHROL NITRATE TABLETS** and **MANNITOL NITRATE TABLETS.**

MARTINDALE'S CAPSULES OF

AMYL NITRITE,

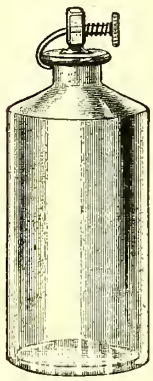
ETHYL IODIDE, ETHYL BROMIDE, CHLOROFORM, &c.

W. MARTINDALE,

10 New Cavendish Street,

POISON BOTTLES.

"DISTINGUISHABLE BY TOUCH."



Maw's Stopper Guards

can be attached to any of their Shop Rounds, and are a most effectual safeguard; price 1/6 each, in addition to the cost of the Bottles.

Maw's Fluted Stoppered Rounds

WITH RECESS LABELS. Actinic Green or White

	5 oz.	10 oz.	20 oz.	30 oz.	40 oz.
Flint, N. or W. M. ... ... per doz.	21/-	21/-	24/-	27/-	28/-

Maw's Fluted Stoppered Rounds

for ordinary labelling. Actinic Green or White

	5 oz.	10 oz.	20 oz.	30 oz.	40 oz.
Flint ... ... N. M. per doz.	8/-	9/6	12/-	14/6	16/-
W. M. „	9/-	10/6	13/-	15/6	17/-

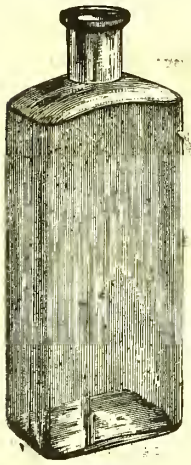
Maw's Fluted Poison Bottles.

Dark Blue or Actinic Green, lettered "NOT TO BE TAKEN." The super quality with Maw's Trade Mark, (M) SUPER.

—	1 dr.	½ dr.	½ oz.	1 oz.	1½ oz.	2 oz.	3 oz.	4 oz.	6 oz.	8 oz.	10 oz.	12 oz.	16 oz.	20 oz.	32 oz.	40 oz.
Actinic, Hexagon and Flat—																
SUPER QUALITY .. .. per gross	—	—	10/-	10/-	10/-	10/3	12/-	12/-	15/-	15/-	21/6	21/6	25/-	31/6	—	—
DITTO, STOPPERED .. per doz.	—	—	2/-	2/3	2/3	2/4	2/6	2/6	3/-	3/-	4/-	4/-	4/9	5/2	—	—
SECOND QUALITY.. .. per gross	5/-	5/-	5/-	6/-	6/9	7/6	8/8	10/-	12/-	12/-	16/-	17/6	23/-	27/-	—	—
DITTO, STOPPERED .. per doz.	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/11	2/-	2/-	2/4	2/4	2/10	2/10	3/9	4/-	4/6	4/9	—	—
Dark Blue, Hexagon—																
SUPER QUALITY .. .. per gross	—	—	9/-	9/-	9/-	9/3	10/9	10/9	12/-	13/-	19/-	19/-	23/-	29/-	43/-	49/-
DITTO, STOPPERED .. per doz.	—	—	2/-	2/3	2/3	2/4	2/6	2/6	3/-	3/-	3/9	3/9	4/9	5/-	6/9	7/9
SECOND QUALITY.. .. per gross	4/-	4/-	4/-	4/6	5/6	6/-	7/6	9/-	10/-	11/6	16/-	17/6	21/6	27/-	32/-	42/-
DITTO, STOPPERED .. per doz.	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/11	2/-	2/-	2/4	2/4	2/10	2/10	3/8	3/8	4/6	4/9	6/-	7/-
Dark Blue, Flat—																
SUPER QUALITY .. .. per gross	—	—	9/-	9/-	9/-	9/3	10/9	10/9	12/-	13/-	19/-	19/-	23/-	29/-	—	—
DITTO, STOPPERED .. per doz.	—	—	2/-	2/3	2/3	2/4	2/6	2/6	3/-	3/-	3/9	3/9	4/9	5/-	—	—
SECOND QUALITY.. .. per gross	4/-	4/-	4/-	4/6	5/6	6/-	7/6	9/-	10/-	11/6	16/-	17/6	21/6	27/-	—	—
DITTO, STOPPERED .. per doz.	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/11	2/-	2/-	2/4	2/4	2/10	2/10	3/8	3/8	4/6	4/9	—	—

The Hexagon Stoppered (M) SUPER are adaptable for stock use, and suitable for labelling on one of the smooth sides, as shown.

S. MAW, SON & THOMPSON, 7 to 12 ALDERSGATE ST., LONDON.



No. 118.583.
Dispensing. Imitated but not equalled.

H. GILBERTSON & SONS

Established 1790. (LIMITED).

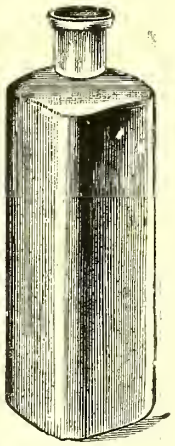
Dispensing Bottles

A SPECIALITY.

Extract from *C. & D.*, Nov. 19th, 1892:—"There has been no hit in the bottle line of recent years which has been so well responded to by the Trade."

MADE IN TWO QUALITIES ONLY—SUPER & ORDINARY.

Samples Sent on Application.



"G" Squares.

DRAWN FROM STOCK.

Size.		Super.	Ordinary.
2 oz.	Per Gross	9/3	6/8
3 oz.	"	10/9	8/-
4 oz.	"	10/9	8/-
6 oz.	"	12/-	9/6
8 oz.	"	12/-	9/6
10 oz.	"	18/-	12/-
12 oz.	"	18/-	13/6
16 oz.	"	21/6	18/9
20 oz.	"	27/-	21/6
24 oz.	"	32/6	27/-
32 oz.	"	43/-	30/-
40 oz.	"	49/-	32/-

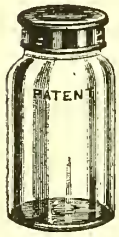
IN CRATES DIRECT FROM WORKS.

Size.		Super.	Ordinary.
2 oz.	Per Gross	9/-	6/6
3 oz.	"	10/3	7/6
4 oz.	"	10/3	7/6
6 oz.	"	11/6	9/-
8 oz.	"	11/6	9/-
10 oz.	"	17/6	11/3
12 oz.	"	17/6	12/6
16 oz.	"	21/-	17/6
20 oz.	"	26/-	20/-
24 oz.	"	32/-	26/-
32 oz.	"	41/-	29/-
40 oz.	"	48/-	31/-

9 & 11 ST. ANDREW STREET, HOLBORN CIRCUS, LONDON.

R. H. BARRETT'S PATENT CAPPED BOTTLE.

The only REALLY PERFECT Bottle for Vaseline, Boot Creams, Pomades, Dry Powders, &c.



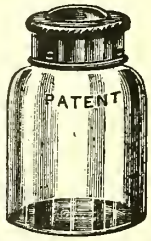
PRICES:

TALL SERIES, fitted with STRONG METAL CAPS, CORK-LINED, in various Colours, very attractive in appearance:—

1-oz. 11/6; 1½-oz. 12/-; 2-oz. 12/9; 3-oz. 15/9; 4-oz. 17/3 per gross, &c.

Special Prices on application for Quantities.

CHEMISTS' AND PERFUMERS' BOTTLES IN GREAT VARIETY, PLAIN OR STOPPERED.



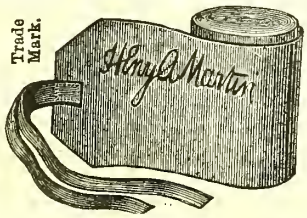
R. H. BARRETT,

FLINT GLASS BOTTLE WORKS, THE OVAL, CAMBRIDGE HEATH, LONDON, E.

Telegraphic Address—"FOREFRONT LONDON."

DR. MARTIN'S PURE RUBBER BANDAGES.

For Varicose Veins, Ulcers, Eczema of the Leg, Swollen and Weak Joints.



Caution.—Please order *Genuine Martin's Bandages*, each being stamped with Dr. Martin's signature. All others are *Spurious Imitations.*

Complete Price List, Trade Discount, and Dr. Martin's Pamphlet post free.

No.	PRICES.	Feet	Inches	Each
3A.	Thin, for ankle, elbow, wrist, and forearm ..	6	2½	3/6
3.	Thick " " " " ..	6	2½	4/-
1B.	Thin, for leg below knee..	10½	3	5/6
1A.	Thick " "	10½	3	7/6
8.	Thin, for leg and knee	14	3	7/6
7.	Thick " "	14	3	9/6
9B.	Thin, for leg and thigh	21	3	10/6
9A.	Thick " "	21	3	13/6

Sole Agents—**KROHNE & SESEMANN, SURGICAL INSTRUMENT MAKERS,** DUKE STREET, MANCHESTER SQUARE, LONDON.

DISPENSING BOTTLES.

THE NORTH LONDON GLASS BOTTLE COMPANY

(I. ISAACS & CO., Proprietors)

Beg to inform the Trade that they have made a further reduction in the price of their Bottles, as follows:—

The NEW SHAPE FLAT BOTTLES, with rounded edges, plain or graduated—

3 & 4 oz. .. *7/6* per gross. | 10 & 12 oz. .. *12/-* per gross.
6 ,, 8 ,, .. *8/6* ,, | 16 ,, .. *16/-* ,,

WHITE MOULDED PHIALS, plain or graduated Teaspoons—

½ oz. .. .. *3/6* per gross. | 1½ oz. .. .. *4/6* per gross.
1 ,, ... *3/9* ,, | 2 ,, ... *5/-* ,,

PLEASE NOTE.

Six gross and upwards, assorted or otherwise, are carriage paid to any address in England; smaller quantities not carriage paid.

I. ISAACS & CO., Glass Bottle Manufacturers,
106 MIDLAND ROAD ST. PANCRAS, LONDON.

Established 50 years. *Bankers—London and Westminster Bank.*

£100

FOR A

Belladonna Plaster Test

IT has come to our knowledge that certain manufacturers have placed upon the market Belladonna Plasters which are made to show a high test for alkaloids, but which it is openly stated are not made of Belladonna, but of other drugs. (See Proceedings A.P.A., 1890, page 155, also "American Journal of Pharmacy," April, 1898, page 182). We are also in possession of facts that tend to show that Plasters made strictly in accordance with the Pharmacopœia, containing a proper portion of extract of Belladonna, from the Laboratories of the most reputable Pharmacists in the world, such as Allen & Son, London; E. R. Squibb & Sons; and Parke, Davis & Co., are condemned by certain analysts as being below the Pharmacopœial Standard.

We are also aware that Belladonna Plasters containing little or no Belladonna, but, stuffed with alkaloids for show assay, are accepted as conforming to the Pharmacopœia. We are also aware of the many difficulties and the lack of uniformity in the chemical assay of Belladonna Plasters, especially in Rubber Compound. (A recent published report of an assay by several analysts shows a variation of several hundred per cent. as applied to the ***SAME SAMPLE OF BELLADONNA PLASTER.***)

In view of the uncertainty and unreliability of chemical tests commonly applied to Belladonna Plasters, and in view of the fact that they are of little value to the druggist or physician, who is unable to verify or disprove them, we are led to make the following offer :—

We will pay **£100** for the best process of testing Belladonna Plasters, adapted to the use of the druggist and physician possessed of ordinary intelligence and faculties, which will show:

(1) Whether a given sample of Belladonna Plaster is made of ***BELLADONNA,*** or is compounded from some other drug or drugs, or filled with mydriatic alkaloids for assays or other purposes.

(2) Whether or not a given sample of Belladonna Plaster conforms to the Pharmacopœial requirements.

In other words, a process which will enable any buyer or prescriber to judge of the reliability of the Belladonna Plasters on the market.

Further details and information as to this award will be made upon application. The award will be made by a committee of Pharmaceutical and Medical Authorities to be hereafter named.

Johnson's Belladonna Plaster is made of ***BELLADONNA;*** it conforms in strength of drug to the British Pharmacopœia, 1898.

We are desirous of securing a process that can easily be applied, and that will convince buyers of Belladonna Plasters of the accuracy of this statement.

JOHNSON & JOHNSON,

NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J., U.S.A.

Address Correspondence,

JOHN TIMPSON & CO., 104 Golden Lane, E.C.

SOLE AGENTS FOR GREAT BRITAIN, THE COLONIES, AND THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE.

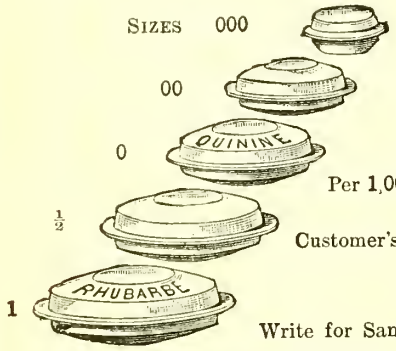
TRADE MARK.

Telegrams:—"PHARSALIA." Telephone No. 2759 (Gerrard).

JOHN SANGER & SONS,

— DEALERS IN —

Proprietary Articles, Druggists' Sundries, Perfumery, Mineral Waters, Lozenges, Surgical Instruments, Photographic Apparatus and Sundries, &c., &c.



DIGNES' CACHETS.

Capelliforme. Six Sizes.

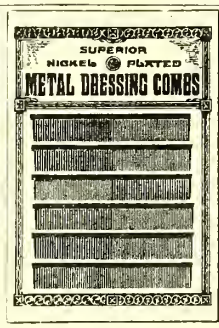
White or Coloured.

— All Sizes Same Price. —

Per 1,000, **3/-**; 3,000 at a time, per 1 000, **2/9**

Customer's name and address printed free on orders of 1,000 of a size.

Write for Samples, which we will send post free.



METAL DRESSING COMBS.

Straight Back.

$7\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$, per doz. **3/-**

$7\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ „ **4/-**

Fancy Back.

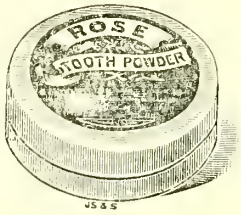
$7\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$, per doz. **4/6**

TOOTH POWDER TINS.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $\frac{7}{8}$ in.

Liquid Capacity about 2 ozs.

Dull Gold, printed Assorted Colours, Antiseptic, Carbolic, Camphorated Chalk, and Rose, as Illustrations.



Per dozen ... ... **10d.** Per gross **9/-**

OLD FASHIONED (Flat) FEEDING BOTTLE.

Best White Glass Graduated, 18 tablespoons, Screw Glass Stopper, Polished Black Teat, each in Box with Bottle Brush.

Per Dozen **5/6**

3 dozen at **4/9** dozen.

SPECIAL LINE SMELLING SALTS.

LAVENDER SCENTED.

3 inches high. No. 184.

Per doz. **4/-**

CORN AND WART SOLVENT.

1 dozen on Card, with Brush. Per dozen, **2/4**.

12 dozen, with Customer's Name on label, **24/6**.

SHAMPOO POWDER.

7 Packets in Box. Per Dozen Boxes, **8/9**.

1 Dozen and upwards with Customer's Name on envelopes and labels.

BLAUD'S PILLS.

1 gross in Coloured Printed Tins.

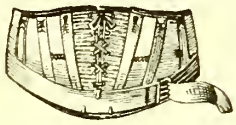
Per dozen Tins **3/6**

Per gross Tins **36/-**

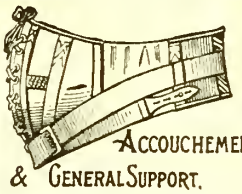
Special quotation for Quantities.

ALL ABOVE PRICES SUBJECT TO OUR USUAL 10 PER CENT. AND 5 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

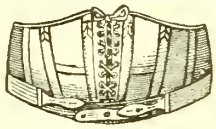
WAREHOUSE AND SHOWROOM: 2 WINSLEY STREET, LONDON, W.



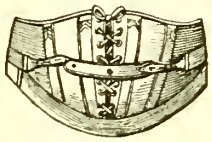
PREGNANCY.



ACCOUCHEMENT & GENERAL SUPPORT.

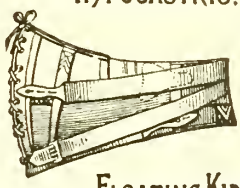


HYPOGASTRIC.



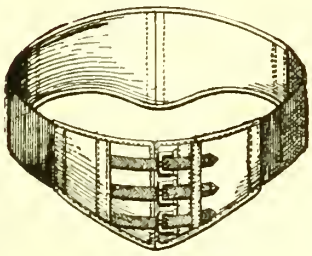
UMBILICAL HERNIA

PADS TO SUIT ALL CASES



FLOATING KIDNEY

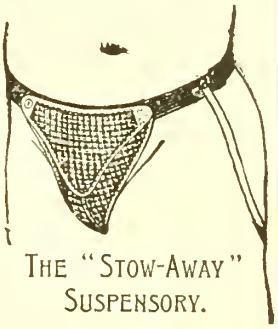
Our New Illustrated Trade List Now Ready.



MEN'S BODY BELT.

DOMEN BELTS CO.,

456 STRAND, CHARING CROSS, W.C.



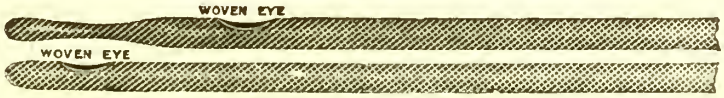
THE "STOW-AWAY" SUSPENSORY.

ESCHMANN BROS. & WALSH.

Inventors and Manufacturers of the

SOFT SILK FLEXIBLE CATHETER, GUARANTEED WITH WOVEN EYES.

To be had of all Surgical Instrument Makers and Wholesale Houses.



To be had of all Surgical Instrument Makers and Wholesale Houses.

SOME OF OUR SALEABLE PENNY LINES

Liberal Discounts to Shippers and Wholesale Dealers. Send for our Illustrated Price Lists.

ROBERTS & SHEPPEY, 2 SKIPTON STREET, SOUTHWARK, LONDON, S.E.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK

VIMULE

REGISTERED TRADE MARK

SOLUBLE TABLETS

Previously Advertised as

LAMBERT'S SOLUBLE QUININE TABLETS.

PERFECTLY PREPARED.

ABSOLUTELY RELIABLE.

SALE UPWARDS OF 8,000,000.

These Tablets are manufactured by us of the best materials procurable. We guarantee every one to be of accurate proportions, and can with confidence recommend them to the trade as one of the best ever introduced.

They are packed in specially neat metal boxes of 1 doz., and sealed with our Registered Label, without which they are not genuine.

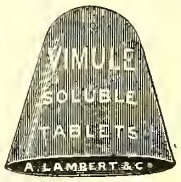
Our method of packing particularly adapts them for exportation. Being practically air-tight they will keep in perfect condition for a long period, and liability to injury by variation of climate is reduced to a minimum.

Advertised to retail at 2/- per box of 1 dozen. 5/- for three boxes. 9/6 for six boxes. 17/- for 12 boxes.

Trade Price.

12/6 net per dozen boxes of 1 dozen each.
Single boxes 1/3, including postage.
Orders of ½ doz. boxes and upwards sent post free.
Can be obtained through any wholesale house.

PERFECTLY PREPARED.



TRADE PRICES MODERATE.

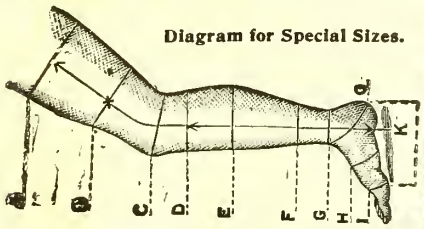
SALE UPWARDS OF 8,000,000.

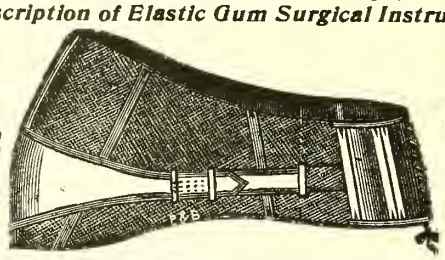
A. LAMBERT & CO., 16 DALSTON LANE, **LONDON, N.E.**

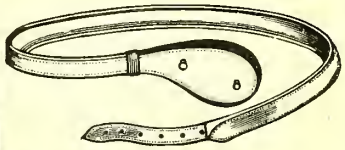
Powell & Barstow, Ltd., 58 Blackfriars Road, S.E.

(Late W. Hurlstone & Co. Established 1830),

Makers on the premises of every description of Elastic Gum Surgical Instruments, Elastic Stockings, &c.







Chest Protectors, Eye Shades, Respirators, Indiarubber Goods, Pessaries, Bath Gloves, Hot Water Bottles, Sponge Bags, Catheters, Bougies, Specula, Artificial Limbs, &c., &c.

Male and Female Attendants for Special Orders. Measurement forms free. Detailed Price Lists on application.

LISTER'S ANTISEPTIC DRESSINGS

(ISDAMA BRAND).

See that the Red Cross is on every package.

TRADE ISDAM MARK.

Be sure to specify **MILNE'S LISTER'S.**

Prepared according to Lord Lister's personal instructions.

MILNE'S ABSORBENT WOOL, LINT, TISSUE, BANDAGES.

LISTER'S DOUBLE CYANIDE GAUZE.

MILNE'S JACONET BED-SHEETINGS, OILED SILK.

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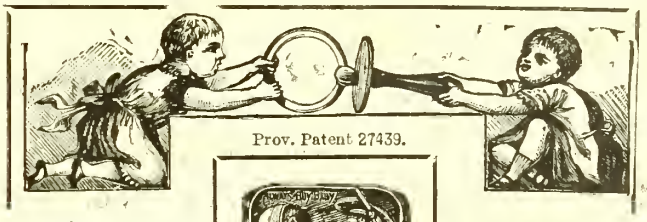

Prov. Patent 27439.

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See report, C. & D., February 4th, 1899.

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L39	2d.	Long, with 2nd size "	1/4
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L23	6d.	Rubber Ring, Pad and Teat	3/6
L3	3d.	Solid Ring, Seamless "	1/10
L17	3d.	Rubber Ring " "	2/-
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Empty .. 9/6 gross.
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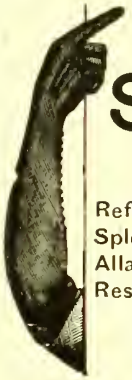

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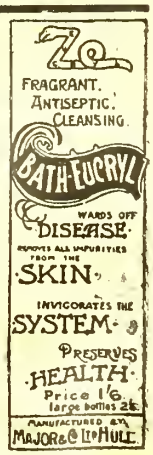

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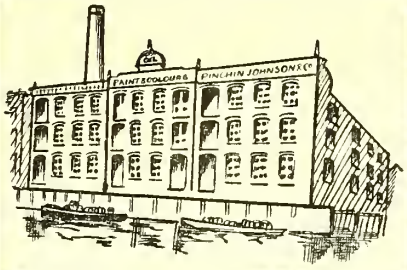

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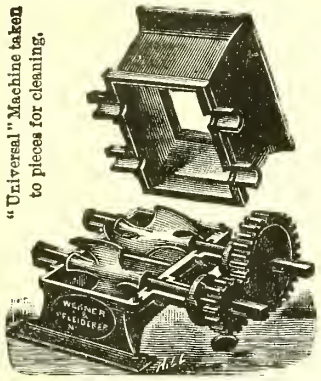

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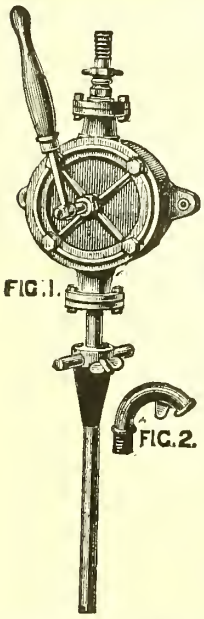

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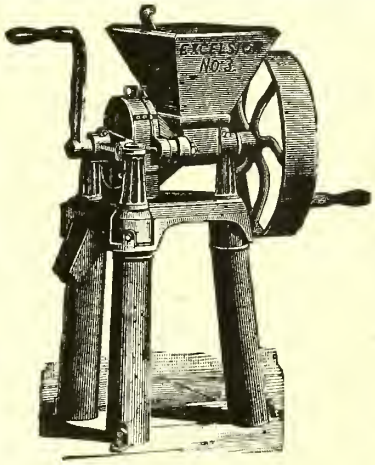

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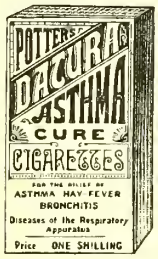

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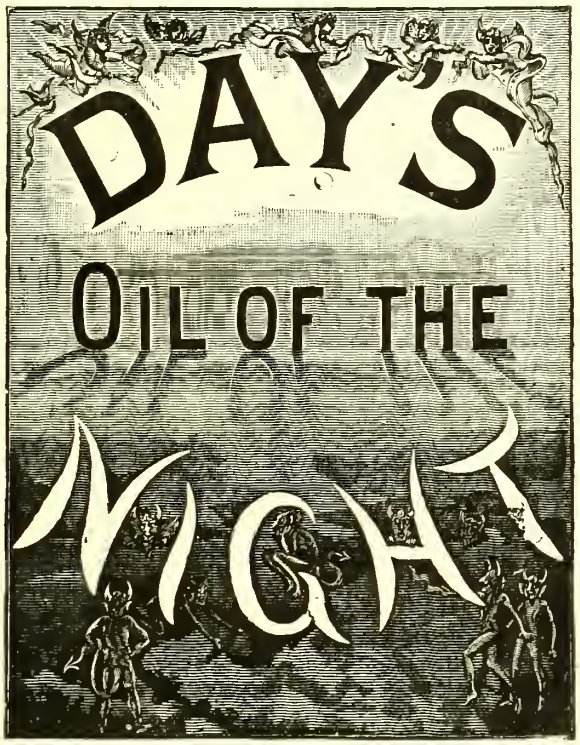

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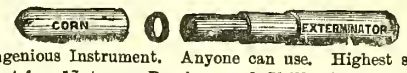

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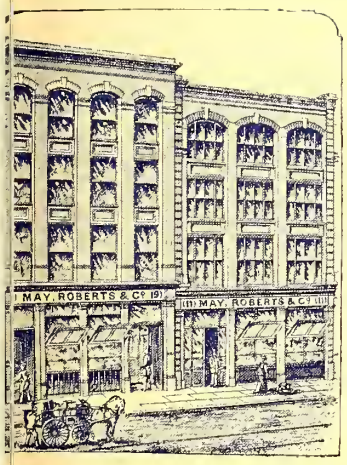

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